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A STARTLING TUBERCULOSIS DOCTRINE

Dr. Koch, the famous Berlin biologist, has startled the scientific world by announcing in a carefully prepared paper, read this week at the Tuberculosis Congress in London, that bovine tuberculosis cannot be transferred to the human lungs and live there. He asserts that the bacillus of human and of bovine consumption are different and are peculiar to the animal bodies in which they live, and hence are not transmissible to another animal species than the one in which they had their being and life.

The great bacteriologist goes further. He asserts that consumption is not transmissible by heredity. Such transmission is through the sputa in each case, or through the medium of infected air.

If this position of the noted German specialist is the true one, the live stock and meat inspection laws of this any every other country will have to be changed. It will bring great relief to stockmen and others sorely aggrieved by quarantine laws.

THE DROUGHT AND ITS EFFECTS

Our Western country is being parched by drouth. This fearful spell of dry weather is working havoc to the corn crops of Missouri, Kansas and other sections of the grain belt. It is estimated that the drouth is now causing a loss of \$10,000,000 a day. The total loss to date being estimated at \$325,000,000.

The early corn crop is being literally burned up at a critical stage of its life.

The Western farmer has felt a direct loss, and will, in the parched sections, feel it still more.

The Western drought has simply driven hogs and cattle alike to the market because the grass is dried up, and the anticipated short corn crop will not warrant, from a farmer's view, the feeding of reserve supplies or the holding of stock for

the anticipated higher prices of the fall crop of grain.

The receipts at Kansas City and other places are so far in excess of packers' demands that the owners of stock are simply sacrificing values. The farmers are crowding the market with such a mob of unfinished cattle now, that there will be a worse famine of prime beeves in the fall than there is now. Cattle coming in now are from 200 to 500 pounds short of their finished weight. This is a great loss in itself. If this run of light cattle continues, it, in itself, will produce a shortage both because it reduces the range number of beeves for the fall trade, and each beef falls short of his full quota of meat for market purposes.

The result of a much longer continuance of this devastating drouth will be that everything in the meat and corn line will go very high.

It is hoped to stay the hand of destruction largely by the planting of such short time feed crops as alfalfa as soon as there is moisture. Alfalfa, of course, has not the finishing qualities of corn, but it gives strength.

The meat market and the corn belt will have a hard time between this and Christmas, unless rain falls soon. Meat will rise.

PULLING THE HIDE BLIND

Free hides! That is what Congress will be asked for. Why? We fancy the answer is this: That foreigners may ship their stuff into our market at our expense and at the price of our own hides and industries.

If an American hide has to cut its sale price 15 per cent, to meet the foreign hide with this 15 per cent. duty thrown off will that American hide be as valuable at it was before? and will it be as strong an item in the valuation of a steer as it now is?

Why should we throw down the American live stock grower and the American abattoir in the interest of the foreigner?

The tanners, in spite of claims to the contrary, are making money.

The tanner only considers the consumer when it comes to getting free hides for himself. He loses his interest in the consumer when free leather and free manufactures of leather are asked for by the consumer.

These manufacturers and tanners do not say a word about the imitations they make of noted foreign leathers which they sell at foreign leather prices, and for these leathers themselves. The foreign article is taxed out of this market to leave it for the importers, and the easy-going public pay the price. The tanners and the manufacturers of these imitation stuffs lose all interest in the precious public just about then.

Let's see. A little reflection may help at this point. Some time ago the leather interests made the plea about the export market. All they desired was some way in which they could be put on a competitive export basis. The rebate was instituted to meet this. Under this generous rebate system all hides coming in and paying duty had this duty on them rebated or paid back when they were made into export articles and these entered out. Now we reach the last ditch; the entire repeal of the duty on hides.

It is a funny coincidence that while the movement for free hides is claimed to be in the interest of the people, the people take no interest in it. In fact, it is the people's members in Congress that the Corporation Congressmen mostly fear.

The tanners are firing their first guns through the dealers' associations. Watch the crowd and kill the free hide bill.

BORAX MUST PAY DUTY

The well known borax case which was recently prosecuted before a judge of the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago, has been decided against the packers who brought it.

The plaintiffs sought a rebate of all but 1 per cent. upon imported borax, under the tariff act of 1897. The contentions of the plaintiff company were denied on the ground that borax used in the shipment of meats did not constitute the "manufacture of new articles."

The result of this decision is that packers desiring to use imported borax will have to increase the cost of the manufacture of their goods to the extent of the duty at least, if they wish to continue to import it and to pay the charges. There will, however, be no need for this additional expense, as the domestic product is, we understand from packers, equal, if

not superior to, the imported article, and much preferred to foreign borax for packing house purposes. The decision will not affect the Customs receipts to any extent any way, as comparatively little borax is imported by the packers, for the reason stated, viz., that the domestic article is considered generally better for the purpose of the packing house.

PORTO RICO FREE TRADE PROCLAMATION

The Porto Rico free trade proclamation was issued by President McKinley on Thursday. It is headed "Cessation of Tariff." The President recites the Foraker act of April 12, 1900, which says:

"Whenever the Porto Rican Legislature has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the needs of the government and by resolution so notified the President, the latter shall issue a proclamation and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico shall cease."

The Legislature having complied with the terms of the act the President quotes the Foraker resolutions on which are based the act, in the body of the proclamation, and then says:

"Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of law above quoted and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress;

"And I do further declare and make known that the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

"By the President:

"DAVID J. HILL,

"Acting Secretary of State."

Assistant Secretary Spaulding at once gave telegraphic notice of the proclamation to all Collectors of Customs, notifying them that free trade between Porto Rico and this mainland existed after Thursday. His telegram read as follows:

"Merchandise going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico, withdrawn from warehouse, exempt from duty on and after July 25, 1901, under Section 3, Act April 12, 1900, and resolution and proclamation pursuant thereto."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEMBERSHIPS

Activity in the grain markets has led to a much larger demand for Produce Exchange memberships, fifteen of which have been sold this week at prices ranging from \$160 to \$200.

HUNGARIAN CROPS BAD

The crops in Hungary are poor. The harvest will be much below that of 1900. Wheat, barley and oats all show a decided falling off.

SWEDISH GRAIN CROPS PARCHED

Fires and hot weather have together much damaged the crops in Sweden. The severe hot weather is most unusual and prolonged for this season of the year.

EXCITED GRAIN DEALINGS

The New York Produce Exchange, alike with all other trading centres, has had more excitement this week in its grain transactions than in any period in years. Speculation has been wild and general, especially in new crop grain options, by reason of an apprehension of some traders of even higher prices in the fall months on the situation of the corn crop. It is true that a break in the drouth had caused at times reactions in prices, yet it is clear that under any favorable weather conditions from this out, that the corn crop will be materially less than an average one, and that if the weather proves further unfavorable that there will be a marked reduction even of current moderate estimates of the corn yield. It is taken into consideration that the corn crop was planted late, that in many sections it will run greater chances than usual of frost damage, and that it has had remarkably unfavorable conditions almost from the beginning of the planting season. It is a question, however, if prices now of the grain and products associated with it, for the fall deliveries are not being put by speculative excitement to about as high a basis as they are likely to stand upon, even in the period of marketing the crop. It will be recollected that in the short corn crop year ('94) that prices at first were carried even higher than at present, that immediately upon heavy rains, they broke sharply, even though the crop then was likely to be little benefitted and that it was much less in volume than can be apprehended for this year. Of course, a materially shortened corn crop this year, and which is altogether probable, coming, as it will, upon markets offering very little of the old crop, will give a comparatively full line of prices as against ordinary years, and which will directly influence prices of all hog products. At the same time the prices that are likely to prevail will in some degree shorten consumption for other than feeding purposes; indeed, in the way of the latter, wheat has been used a little more freely latterly, although as yet in sections, where it has been impossible to get corn. A marked influence of the drouth and scarcity of water has been the rushing out of farmers' hands of live pork; the receipts of cattle and hogs have been exceptionally large at all marketable points; they have comprised as well a good deal of poor stock; the result has been poorer prices for cattle and swine than would have followed an ordinary marketing. By the larger receipts of the live stock there will be moderate supplies later on, through which prices should rule upon a better basis.

DR. KOCH'S STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO TUBERCULOSIS

The British Congress on Tuberculosis held in London, this week, has gathered together some of the most famous specialists of this age. They have come from all countries, bringing with them data on the most advanced developments in many fields of science.

This extraordinary congress of famous men has produced its sensations. The sensation of the sessions was made by Prof. Robert Koch, the famous Berlin specialist in the field of bacilli. He was introduced by Lord Lister, Professor of Surgery in Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, who is one of the vice-presidents of this notable congress. Dr. Koch announced during the reading of his paper the startling fact that **BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IS NOT TRANSMISSIBLE TO MAN**. Dr. Koch is well known to the scientific world as being the discoverer of the bacillus of tuberculosis. He announces the fact that the bacillus of human tuberculosis is not the same as the bacillus of bovine consumption. As a result of his experiments upon live stock he finds that the consumption germs of the human lungs will not affect cattle. The vice-versa proposition is measurably assured inasmuch as it is difficult to experiment upon the human lungs.

Succinctly stated Dr. Koch's position is as follows, as briefed from his long and able paper:

The human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis were radically different diseases, and that he had amply demonstrated cattle could not be affected with human tuberculosis. The counter proposition, that human beings were not liable to infection from bovine tuberculosis, was harder to prove, the doctor said, owing to the difficulty of experimenting upon human subjects, but that personally he was satisfied such was the case, and he recited at length post-mortem evidence supporting this belief.

Dr. Koch said the chief source of danger of contagion lay in the sputa of consumptive patients, and that a remedy was to be found in a law preventing the consumptive from strewing contagion about him. Several methods to this end were available, said the doctor, the surest of which being isolation in sanitariums. This, unfortunately, was impracticable, but he strongly urged the establishment of special consumptive hospitals and the obligatory notification of the authorities of the existence of the disease, the disinfection of their quarters whenever consumptives changed their residence, and the dissemination of information to the people concerning the true nature of the consumption, to aid in avoiding and combating it.

There is another startling announcement in this already famous paper read by the noted German biologist at the Tuberculosis Congress. It is that **HEREDITY IS AN UNIMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE TRANSMISSION OF CONSUMPTION**. The world has been believing the contrary all the while. As the cow does not kiss her calf, there is not that danger of transmission by the sputum on the lips as there is in the human species where "kissing the baby" or any one else is so prevalent. The bovine and the human species are both addicted to the dirty habit of rubbing spittle over the beloved young. The cow

does it by simply licking the calf, the human mother accomplishes the same end by expectorating on a handkerchief and then swabbing it over the face of the infant. It will be a comfort, however, to know that the offspring of a consumptive need not feel a natal doom on the ground of heredity. Dr. Koch says so, and his fame is pre-eminent in this field. Any statement by so eminent a bacteriologist will necessarily carry weight and conviction.

The statements made by Dr. Koch in his paper are even more far reaching than the sex theory recently announced by Prof. Schenck, of Austria. It is taken seriously by specialists and by doctors all over the world.

If this new bacillus theory proves to be the fact in the case, all of our live stock and meat inspection laws, and, we presume, those of all other countries will be changed to be in working accord with it. That will be one of the greatest benefactions ever received by our live stock and packing house trades.

The officials at Washington take a lively interest in the new tuberculosis dogma. The Secretary of Agriculture recognizes the importance of it and its effect upon the German and other European meat and cattle restrictive measures in regard to our products. He is watching the position closely. So is the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In the absence of Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dr. Alonzo D. Melvin, the next in charge said:

"I shall be much interested in obtaining full details of Professor Koch's discovery and learning the methods of investigation by which he reached his conclusions. It would seem to be very difficult for him to have arrived at positive results without experiments on human subjects, which he cannot have made. It may be, however, that he has had opportunities of observing persons who have consumed meat and milk from animals which it has been discovered subsequently were affected with the disease.

"In our work we have acted on the theory that the disease could be communicated to human beings, and the regulations of the department have been framed on that theory. That it can be communicated to other lower animals is not disputed by Professor Koch, and our experiments have shown that it can be. We have recently been conducting a series of experiments with a herd of cattle near Washington, which had become affected by the disease. The report of these experiments has not yet been received at the department, but they have shown that the disease can be communicated to other lower animals, such as guinea pigs. These animals, when fed with milk from the diseased cows, have developed tuberculosis."

Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, says that the discovery is a most important one. He thinks that Prof. Koch is, of all men, in the best position to announce such a discovery. Coming from him it carries great weight and must be seriously considered.

Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, of Philadelphia, ex-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and

president of the Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives said:

"The discovery of Dr. Koch, if he is able scientifically to substantiate it, will end a controversy which has long been carried on in the medical profession, and for good and all settle a mooted question which is of the very greatest importance to the human race. I have seldom failed in connecting cases of tuberculosis with their source of origin in family relationship.

"The government of this country has expended energy for the extermination of tuberculosis among cattle."

Dr. Blauvelt, Chief Inspector of the Division of Contagious Diseases of New York City thought much of Dr. Koch's theory. He as well as other New York physicians have held to this theory:

"Meat, when cooked, does not easily carry the germs of disease, but with milk, which is generally used in its natural state, it is a different matter. Small children with their delicate constitutions are more susceptible to diseases than adults."

Dr. Herman M. Briggs, the New York Health Department's pathologist says:

"Dr. Koch is the highest authority on this subject. I wish to see his paper and his discussions. I can then better say how it will affect the meat and food question."

Dr. George F. Shrady made the following comment upon the statements in Dr. Koch's paper:

"It has never been scientifically demonstrated beyond a doubt that animal tuberculosis is communicable to man. Professor Koch is so eminent an authority that his statement will doubtless have great effect in relieving the minds of the public in reference to the possibility of communicating tuberculosis from animals or through animal matter taken into the human system. If he is correctly reported as having said that, the tuberculous bacillus in the animal is different from that in man, it would seem to settle the question of communicability on a purely scientific basis."

Dr. Allen F. Haight, of Chicago, who represented the American Medical Association at this International Congress on Tuberculosis said:

"If I had not heard Professor Koch quietly announce his discovery it would have seemed to me absolutely incredible. I can only say that Dr. Koch is too profound a student and has too much reputation at stake to promulgate such a proposition unless convinced of its soundness beyond the shadow of a doubt. If he is able practically to demonstrate his claims, the sanitary systems of the world will be shaken to the very roots. The word revolution but faintly expresses what the discovery will precipitate."

Dr. Reynolds, Chicago's Health Commissioner, said:

"The discovery is certainly of the highest importance, especially in regard to milk. As far as meat is concerned, I never believed it contained elements of danger when cooked, and therefore the announcement has comparatively less significance for the civilized peoples of the world. As to milk taken in its natural state it is a different proposition. While probably nobody is desirous of drinking the milk of tuberculous cows, yet a great boon would be assured if it can be consumed with impunity. The discovery will also have a practical result in simplifying the work of milk inspection, although not altogether rendering this unnecessary.

The English doctors and scientists are simply dumbfounded at the daring of this noted German professor. Some say that it is a "mad idea," others are inclined to "look further into it."

If Dr. Koch will convince Germany alone we will be under ages of thanks to him for his discovery.

BORAX AND THE HUMAN SYSTEM

(Continued from July 29.)

Observation III. Child C.

The child was a delicate girl, aged four years, weighing 15.6 kilos. She was convalescent from pneumonia and compared with the other children not so well nourished and developed. She consumed daily 200 g. of bread, 550 c.c. of milk, 20 g. of butter, 30 g. of meat, 50 g. of apple compote, 10 g. of sugar, 50 c.c. of water, 5 g. of coffee.

The whole observation lasted for 22 days, of which 5 days were devoted to the fore period, 7 days to boric acid, 5 days to borax, and 5 days to the after period.

The boric acid and borax were administered as shown in the following table:

Boric Acid Period.	
3 days: 0.5 g. per diem = 1 in 1000 in Milk = 1 in 1800 in total Food and Drink.	
3 days: 0.66 g. per diem = 1 in 760 in Milk = 1 in 1370 in total Food and Drink.	
1 day: 1.0 g. per diem = 1 in 560 in Milk = 1 in 330 in total Food and Drink.	
Borax Period.	
5 days: 1.5 g. per diem = 1 in 330 in Milk = 1 in 600 in total Food and Drink.	

It may be noted that the maximum medicinal dose for this child is in the case of boric acid 0.24 g., of borax 0.33 g., and that the quantities given as in the former observations are greatly in excess of those which would be required as a food preservative.

Adopting the same method as in the previous observations, we arrive at the following results with regard to

the boric acid and borax period to the same extent, the specific gravity increasing with the diminishing volume. The reaction varied between acid and amphoteric during the boric acid period, and remained acid throughout the borax period.

The quantity of dry faeces underwent no change during the boric acid and borax period.

The uric acid excretion decreased somewhat during the boric acid period along with the decrease of nitrogen in food and the decreased nitrogen excretion in urine. During the borax period, however, we observed an increase in the amount of uric acid excreted, although the total nitrogen in the food and urine diminished. This seems to point to a specific uric acid solvent effect on the part of the borax and not to an increased uric acid formation, as in the after period the uric acid sank considerably below the fore period level.

The somewhat decreased quantity of total sulphuric acid excreted during the borax period, confirms the conclusion drawn from the decreased nitrogen and phosphorus, namely, that borax tends to slightly inhibit katabolism.

As in the former case, neither substance exerted an intestinal antiseptic action, borax probably by virtue of its alkalinity tending to increase the amount of ethereal sulphates eliminated.

Nitrogen Metabolism.

	Fore period	Boric acid period	Borax period	After period
Nitrogen in Food	6.87	6.29	6.22	6.32
" " Urine	5.52	5.01	4.70	5.20
" " Faeces	0.72	0.65	0.75	0.72
Balance	+0.63	+0.62	+0.77	+0.39
Assimilation per cent.	89.52	89.66	87.94	88.61
Nitrogen in dry Faeces per cent.	6.3	5.6	6.4	7.0

The assimilation of proteids was in this case not affected by boric acid, but slightly decreased by borax. The balance remained practically constant, being near the equilibrium.

In this case boric acid does not seem to have stimulated proteid katabolism, whilst borax showed its usual inhibitory tendency.

Boric acid could be demonstrated in the urine in the first day of its administration, and was completely absent on the second day of the after period.

The body weight increased during both boric acid and borax period.

The result relevant to the observations made above are summarized in table IVa.

In all the three observations we estimated

Phosphorus Metabolism.

	Fore period	Boric acid period	Borax period	After period
Phosphorus in Food	0.78	0.50	0.81	0.80
" " Urine	0.4399	0.4186	0.4168	0.4619
" " Faeces	0.2772	0.2406	0.2855	0.2410
Balance	+0.06	+0.14	+0.13	+0.10
Assimilation per cent.	64.46	70.00	67.23	69.88
Phosphorus per cent. in dry Faeces	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3

As in the former cases, the phosphorus assimilation was improved, especially in the boric acid period. The katabolism of substances rich in phosphorus seemed to be slightly inhibited in both periods.

The amount of lecithin in the faeces during the normal and drug periods. The result of these investigations together with others will form the subject of a future paper, and we will restrict ourselves here

Fat Assimilation.

	Fore period	Boric acid period	Borax period	After period
Fat in Food	35.50	37.16	39.00	41.88
" " Faeces	2.35	2.44	2.48	1.80
Balance	+33.14	+34.71	+36.51	+39.88
Assimilation per cent.	93.38	93.43	93.64	95.68
Fat in dry Faeces per cent.	20.6	20.8	21.2	17.8

As in the former cases, the fat balance increased with the amount of fat ingested. The assimilation of fat was not affected.

The remaining points to be considered may as in the preceding observations be classified as follows:

The quantity of urine decreased during

to the simple statement that the excretion of the improved phosphorus assimilation, in each case during the borax periods. This observation, together with the fact of the improved phosphorus assimilation seems to point to a stimulating effect of this drug upon the pancreatic digestion, thus corroborating in vivo what has already been shown in vitro (compare Chittenden loc. cit.)

Before proceeding to draw our general conclusions we give for the sake of reference, in our diagram, the result of the three observations expressed graphically, in so far as regards the influence of boric acid and borax upon nitrogen, phosphorus, and fat assimilation and body weight.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Boric Acid

(1) Small doses up to 1 gramme per diem, continued for some time, exert in healthy or delicate children no influence upon proteid metabolism. The assimilation of the proteid food was improved in one healthy child (B).

(2) The phosphorus metabolism was unaffected in all cases. The assimilation of phosphorus was in all cases improved.

(3) The assimilation of fat was not affected.

(4) The body weight increased in all cases.

(5) The quantity of dry faeces was not affected. Their nitrogen and phosphorus percentage was slightly decreased.

(6) No inhibitory effect upon intestinal putrefaction could be demonstrated.

Borax

(1) Continued doses of 1.5 g. have no influence in healthy or delicate children upon proteid metabolism. The proteid assimilation was unaffected in healthy children, slightly depressed in the delicate child.

(2) The phosphorus metabolism was not affected in healthy or delicate children. The assimilation of phosphorus was improved in all cases, the improvement being least marked in the case of the delicate child.

(3) The fat assimilation was improved in the case of one healthy child, and unaffected in the case of the others.

(4) The body weight was increased in all cases; the increase was most marked in the case of the delicate child.

(5) The weight of dry faeces and their nitrogen and phosphorus percentage remained unaltered.

(6) Borax tended rather to increase intestinal putrefaction.

Boric Acid and Borax

(1) Both boric acid and borax were quickly eliminated, no cumulative action being therefore probable.

(2) Neither boric acid nor borax in any

(Continued on page 15.)

Table IV. a.

	Nitrogen assimilation, %	% N. of dry faeces	Phosphorus assimilation, %	% P. of dry faeces	Fat assimilation, %	% Fat of dry faeces	A* B	N+ SO ₂
Fore period....	89.52	6.3	64.46	2.4	93.38	20.6	15.5	5.3
Boric acid period	89.66	5.6	70.00	2.1	93.43	20.8	13.5	5.5
Borax period....	87.94	6.4	67.23	2.1	93.64	21.2	12.5	5.3
After period....	88.61	7.0	69.88	2.3	95.68	17.8	15.9	5.2

* As in Table IIA.

† As in Table IIA.

THE WESTERN DROUGHT

The terrible heat prevailing in our great Western corn belt has shown no sign of abatement with each succeeding day of the week. In many places all previous temperature records have been surpassed by several degrees. There is nothing but discouragement to the farmers and livestock growers in the situation, and there is no means of telling, at this time, what proportion of the crop will ultimately be saved. The great destruction is in the early corn crop. There is now no indication of when the heat siege will be raised. The damage so far has been tremendous, authorities differing as to the extent but all agreeing it will run into the tens of millions, some who are overly pessimistic placing it as high as \$350,000,000.

The continued lack of rain, the high temperature and the scorched condition of the corn crop is having its serious effect upon the cattle market.

At Kansas City, Omaha and St. Joseph the receipts have been abnormally large and under disquieting conditions. The packers have not wanted nearly so many livestock as have been offered. Prices and quality have suffered in consequence, but perhaps the most serious phase of the big receipts is their effect upon the market later. The cattle received during the week and coming in now are from 200 to 500 pounds short of weight on the average, shipments having been made far in advance of the usual time for fattening in order to save the stock from the effects of the drought and prospect of finishing them on higher price of corn later on.

The market this fall, from present indications, will be very short of prime, well finished beef, owing to the heavy receipts of unfinished cattle at this time, and because of the probable high price of fattening foods. The September rush of range cattle will be of poorer stock, it is thought. In many sections attempts will be made to retrieve the situation by planting quick-growing cattle-feeding crops, such as alfalfa, which though not to be compared with corn as a beef finisher, has strengthening properties that will relieve the situation somewhat.

The hot weather to date has been at its worst in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and sections of other states situated in the corn belt. It has been almost as severe in the northwestern states, but grazing stock have not suffered so much in that section as further to the south. Texas has suffered severely, too, but the situation there is not nearly so bad as in the other cattle-growing states, though the cotton crop has suffered severely.

Advices from Washington, on Wednesday, said: Scattered thunder showers in the northern tier of states in the central west to-day gave some relief from the intense heat in that locality. These showers, which generally were light in character, occurred in the Dakotas, Southern Minnesota, Northwestern Iowa, the extreme northern portion of Illinois, in Minnesota, and in Michigan. In the great corn belt the intense heat still continues, and there

seems to be no immediate prospect of a general rain, though the fact that showers are becoming more general than for some days is encouraging to the officials here, who hope they may be the forerunner of a general break up in the heat and drought conditions, although the forecasters will not say that this is a probability.

The effect of the corn situation may be gathered from this description of the New York grain market:

Brokers who arrived at their offices soon after eight o'clock in the morning studied the weather maps and read scores of private telegrams from their western correspondents. The news was startling in its uniformity. From every point advices confirmed the worst that could be looked for.

Estimates were made that the west would harvest only 1,600,000,000 bushels of corn, as compared with 2,105,102,516 a year ago, and 2,078,143,933 in 1899. Others estimated that the harvest would yield only 1,500,000 bushels. To add to the extremity of the situation such bulletins as these were received from Chicago:

Kansas corn which was shipped to Minnesota, is being shipped back to Kansas again. Two hundred bushels have been billed over the C. G. W. road, and officials of that road state that 6,000,000 bushels in all will be thus moved.

When the market opened corn jumped upward 1c. on the first sale. For the first few minutes the pit became a swirling mass of brokers wildly speculating in the effort to find sellers. In the wheat pit the scenes were repeated. Quotations finally reached figures at which holders took profits, and the market, which gave signs of complete demoralization, took on a quieter tone.

As the day went on and the news showed no indication of a change, excitement broke out again. Those who sold earlier in the day wanted to buy again, and the demand showed no signs of diminishing on the news that the situation was hourly becoming worse. Advices from railroads traversing the Granger States, usually more hopeful than the private despatches, told of sunlit skies and parching weather.

On the Stock Exchange the brokers kept both eyes glued on the dial of the Produce Exchange, and as corn and wheat went up prices of stocks fell with a steady though tenacious movement.

The crucial strain upon the feed and water supply of the west to maintain the livestock on the ranges was reached this week. Rains on Thursday and yesterday in some sections broke the spell and gave relief. The ground has been so dry and everything so parched that it is feared the downpour has been inadequate even to "making the moistures meet." The effect of the rainfall upon livestock shipments will be felt and these should diminish. The effect of this long drought has during the last few weeks caused a phenomenal run of all livestock, especially upon the Kansas City market. The Kansas corn crop is reported to be in a worse condition than ever.

BUYING OF COTTON OIL PLANTS

The Virginia-Carolina Company has bought thus far, as near as can be learned, in addition to the mills of the Southern, Interstate and Atlantic companies, 26 crude oil mills in Georgia and 13 in the Carolinas. It has, by taking in these mills, their plants of seven refineries. It may secure a few mills in Alabama, upon which it has options. It seems to be doubted in the trade that the buying operations of the company will extend to the Mississippi valley and Texas; those points would probably be too far off from the fertilizing plant.

It would seem now, some of the dealers think, as though the oil operations of the company would be carried on through an enlarged Southern Cotton Oil Company, notwithstanding the fact of the incorporation of another company in New Jersey a few weeks since. It would be next in importance in the extent of its productions of oil to the American Cotton Oil Company, although, of course, its chief object is to secure material for its make of fertilizers.

There is a report in the trade that the Whitman Bros., who handle the New York business of the old Southern Cotton Oil Company, will take care of this end of the oil trading for the enlarged company.

Personal Items

John Aspergren, of Aspergren & Co., who is identified in a prominent way with the cotton seed oil trade, but, as well, has a general commission business, is home, after a long trip in Europe. He visited essentially all of the commercial cities of the continent and United Kingdom.

BORAX AND THE HUMAN SYSTEM

(Continued from page 14)

way affected the general health and well-being of the children.

If we compare these results with those obtained in the only previous complete observation made by Forster (loc. cit.) on the action of boric acid upon the general metabolism of one adult man, we find that they are only in accord in so far as in neither could any material effect upon the general health and metabolism be observed. In none of our three cases, however, could we confirm Forster's single observation that boric acid caused an increase in the quantity of faeces and in their nitrogen and phosphorus percentage. Further in contradistinction to Forster we were unable to find that boric acid exerted any inhibitory effect on intestinal putrefactive action.

If on the other hand we compare our results upon children with those obtained by Chittenden and Gies (loc. cit.) with similar doses of these substances upon the metabolism of dogs, it will be seen that in the essential points they agree.

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Will appear in August



It will contain important matter for future reference, a complete description of the exposition from the view-point of The National Provisioner trades, half-tone illustrations, and other highly interesting features.

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150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

PACKING GOODS FOR EXPORT

Most United States goods sold in this district (Gera) are furnished by the large importing or commission houses at Bremen and Hamburg, whence they are forwarded by rail; the remainder is bought from wholesale houses at Berlin and Leipzig, the nearest centers of trade to Gera. Canned fruits, lard, bacon, hams, petroleum, resin, clover seed, stoves, typewriters, bicycles, sewing machines, apples, hardware, wood specialties, and agricultural machines are the chief articles of American manufacture that find a market in this part of Germany.

Railroad transportation, as far as protection of goods against damage is concerned, is satisfactory; in promptness, however, it is inferior to that of the United States. The storage warehouses are in excellent condition, and injury from the elements is a rare occurrence. The facilities for handling shipments are fair, and although much time is lost by impractical and unsystematic methods, it must be admitted that great care is taken to avoid damage. The laws on this point are very severe, and negligence is promptly censured.

Naturally, a great deal depends upon proper packing, and as this question is an important factor in the development of our foreign trade, the following information will no doubt prove of interest to American exporters.

In most European countries, great attention is given to good packing, as no matter how excellent the goods, they are sure to lose in value if badly put up. For dress goods, which form the bulk of the exportations from this district, strong boxes are made to hold a certain number of pieces. The goods are then packed in firmly, each piece being wrapped in strong glazed paper. The box itself is lined with oiled paper, so as to preserve its contents from dampness, and strapped with iron bands. Great stress is laid on durability and neatness, and old boxes are never used. For shipment to Africa and Australia, the pieces are wrapped in oiled paper and the cases lined with tin. The tin is carefully soldered to make it weather-tight. Merchandise packed in this manner may be sent to the most distant countries without damage. By some manufacturers, the covers of the boxes are fastened with screws to prevent

theft. Nothing is neglected to insure arrival in good condition, and the neat and substantial way in which the goods are packed can not fail to make a favorable impression upon the purchaser.

In making shipments to Europe, our exporters should wrap their goods so as to exclude moisture, and pack them in strong wooden boxes. The boxes should be nailed with wire nails and strapped with iron bands. Goods in bales should be securely wrapped in oilcloth lined with paper, to prevent its adhering to the contents, and covered with strong canvas. The bales should then be pressed and hooped with iron. Economy of space is an important consideration. Special care should be taken by our manufacturers to wrap articles of cast iron so as to avoid shifting. On account of careless packing, goods of this class frequently arrive here either broken or rusty. The bottoms of the cases should be well fastened. Care is also necessary in driving nails, which are often found to have penetrated and damaged the contents of the boxes. Considering the distance the goods are transported and the amount of handling they receive, the packing is often sadly inadequate. As an illustration of this, a number of large American stoves were ordered by a local merchant, and upon their arrival some of them were badly broken and many of the smaller attachments—such as screws, knobs, etc.—missing. The stoves were packed in crates weighing over 400 pounds, which made careful handling impossible. The attachments, including the heavy lids, were put in the ovens loose, and shifted noisily about whenever the crates were moved. Of course, all orders were canceled.

Regarding our preserved fruits, I have been told again and again that they would sell much better if put up in glass bottles, even if the prices were a little higher. There is a great deal of prejudice against tin goods, as it is believed they might be poisonous. Boxes of canned fruits should be banded with iron. The pine boxes used are not equal to the treatment to which they are subjected, and sometimes arrive in poor condition.

I could name a number of other articles with the packing of which fault is found, but it is unnecessary. Suffice it to say that good packing of all kinds of American merchandise will tend to materially

NEW YORK & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

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A monthly service has been established between NEW ORLEANS, LA., and SAN JUAN, PONCE and MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO. For particulars, apply to

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.,
No. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS****500 Times Sweeter than Sugar**Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.**A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.**
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati, Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.**CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.****Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.****HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.**

increase our export trade. It is conceded that our manufacturers are superior to all others, and we only need to correct these minor faults to render our position in the mercantile world unassailable.

CHARLES NEUER,

Gera, June 18, 1901. Consular Agent.

Packinghouse Notes

Two hundred members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, representing twelve lodges in the State of Connecticut, accompanied by their wives, visited the Stock Yards Monday on invitation of Swift & Company. They were taken from the Van Buren street depot by special train on the Lake Shore and carried directly to the center of Packingtown. There the Elks alighted from the train, and were escorted to the restaurant of the firm and given dinner, after which they visited the various departments of the plant, and then went through the canning department of Libby, McNeill & Libby, who presented each visitor with a can of meat.

Manufacturing Sites on St. Clair River**Unequaled Rail and Water Transportation to both****Eastern and Western Markets.****LOW TAXATION.****Manufacturers contemplating a change of location will do well to correspond with us.****South Port Huron Improvement Company, Port Huron, Mich.**

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES

Building permits have been granted to the Florida Cotton Oil Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Reports that the Union Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Union, S. C., had been sold to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., were erroneous.

The F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va., will build oil mill at Columbia, S. C.

The Palestine Cotton Oil Co., Palestine, Tex., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Farmers & Ginners Cotton Oil Co., Schulenberg, Tex., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

The Farmers & Ginners Cotton Oil Co., Sulphur Springs, Tex., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

William R. Perrin & Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$100,000, have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in packing house machinery by W. R. Perrin, M. A. Perrin and B. H. Hosford.

The Michigan Soap works, Detroit, Mich., has increased capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The United States Glue Company has increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$850,000.

The Western Leather Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has increased capital stock from \$125,000 to \$250,000.

The slaughter house of Rieboell & Smith, Wapakoneta, Ohio, was destroyed by fire.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Sanitary Milk Company, Canton, Ohio, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

The Nebraska Creamery Co., Omaha, Neb., has purchased site for a plant.

The Colorado Condensed Milk Co., Fort Lupton, Colo., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

Emile Chrisman, Aberdeen, Miss., will build ice plant.

The Warwick Brewing and Ice Co., Newport News, Va., will establish branch at Phoebus, Va.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Easton & Phillipsburg Steam, Heat & Power Company.—Principal office, Phillipsburg, N. J.; objects, construct steam plants; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: Harry G. Seip, C. E. Griffin and Francis J. Drake.

Garden Hotel Company.—Principal office, 110 South Broad street, Woodbury, N. J.; objects, hotel; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: William D. Duffield, Henry C. Trumbower and William B. Johnson.

Park Avenue Hotel Company.—Principal office, 743 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.; objects, hotel; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: Aug. J. Brunson, John D. Bailey and William H. Bailey.

Citizens' Light & Power Company.—Principal office, 161 Washington street, Newark, N. J.; objects, manufacture gas, etc.; capital, \$1,500,000. Incorporators: William A. Jones, Melville A. Carpenter and Joseph B. Short.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

Dallas, Texas, July 20.

There being little if any product in the hands of sellers for prompt shipment, the inquiries and operations of the trade are confined to future shipments.

There is a good deal of inquiry for September and October prime crude oil, but with buyers' views much under the ideas of sellers' as to values. I believe that 28 cents can be had for September-October prime crude.

During the past week several lots of September-October-November sacked prime cake have been handled, at \$21.00 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston, and bids of \$20.75 on sacked cake have been made—same shipment—f. o. b. Galveston. The demand is fair for cake and meal at these values, although exporters express the opinion that these prices will not be maintained.

MEMPHIS ADOPTS RULES

Advices from Memphis, Tenn., say: Members of the Merchants' Exchange took action in line with their new dignity as the principal arbitration people of the country in cotton seed and cotton seed oil disputes. A set of rules indorsed by the recent convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in New Orleans, was adopted with but few changes.

The New Orleans convention made Memphis the principal arbitration point on account of the fact that it was the principal cotton seed point of the South. New rules were adopted by the exchange to get in harmony with other arbitration points. The arbitration committee of the organization will hereafter give attention to all disputes brought before it, regardless of whether parties to the disputes are exchange members.

BUFFALO'S CARNIVAL OF NATIONS

At a joint meeting of the Exposition officials and the Midway concessionaires, Sunday afternoon, July 20, in the Service Building, it was arranged to hold a great carnival day at the Pan-American on which unprecedented revelry shall reign from morning until midnight.

No other exposition has ever attempted or dared to attempt anything of the kind. It will be the greatest gala event history of exhibitions has recorded.

According to the plans promulgated, this day at the Rainbow City will surpass in every respect of grandeur, immensity and unique beauty any of the great festivals famous in modern or ancient history. The modern day accessories of electricity, transportation, facilities and mechanical ingenuity, together with a resolve to spare no expense, makes this possible. This Carnival of All Nations will be held on Saturday, Aug. 3.

Not less than \$100,000 will be spent on

the project, and the value of the services contributed by the Midway concessionaires and others will actually make the affair a grand, quarter of a million production, as the theatrical press agent would say.

Concessionaires Dundy, Thompson, McGarvie, McConnell and Bostock were named as a committee to execute the project, in conjunction with the Exposition management. Frederick Thompson furnished the plan of features. They have all been formally approved.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS**Provisions**

The conditions of the market favor the holding interest. Cash demands are increasing.

Cottonseed Oil

Very strong; not especially changed.

Tallow

In New York further sale of 100 hhds. city at 4¼c.

Steady at 4¼ for city in hhds., at which the contract deliveries were reported made.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

JULY 20.			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Chicago	500	12,000	1,500
Kansas City.....	100	8,000	250
Omaha .....	...	6,000	...
St. Louis.....	100	1,500	100
JULY 22.			
Chicago	21,000	36,000	18,000
Kansas City.....	22,000	12,000	4,000
Omaha	1,800	4,500	5,000
St. Louis.....	3,500	3,500	500
JULY 24.			
Chicago	34,000	37,000	20,000
Kansas City.....	15,000	14,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	11,000	7,000
St. Louis.....	5,500	6,500	2,000
JULY 25.			
Chicago	15,000	29,000	15,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	14,000	4,000
Omaha	3,000	5,000	3,000
St. Louis.....	2,400	11,500	...
JULY 26.			
Chicago	4,500	23,000	14,000
Kansas City.....	8,000	15,000	3,000
Omaha	2,000	10,000	1,200
St. Louis.....	3,000	7,500	2,500

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TRADE GLEANINGS

Two buildings of the Van Camp Packing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., were burned.

Eighty glazers in the leather factory of Burk Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., have struck.

The G. H. Hammond Company has purchased a lot at Springfield, Mass., for \$8,000.

Petitions are being circulated for the removal of the stock yards at Chatfield, Minn.

The Stewart Soap Co., Cincinnati, O., has increased capital stock from \$1,000 to \$50,000.

Between 22,000,000 and 24,000,000 cans of "French peas" have been packed in Indiana this year.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, Ill., has revoked the rendering license of Hine Brothers & Co., 2601 Archer avenue.

The slaughter house of Annie Amdour-sky, at Brighton, N. Y., has been declared a nuisance, and ordered abated by court.

All bids for the construction of the Wade street market house, Cincinnati, O., have been rejected, and new ones will be asked for.

The Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. Johns, N. B., Can., is contemplating the erection of a new grinding and mixing plant.

General Manager Charles A. Cushman, of the North Packing & Provision Company, and Mrs. Cushman are on a two months' tour of Europe.

It is reported that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., will install a refinery and manufacture cottolene and soap at its recently acquired Columbia, Ga., plant.

The Malted Food Co., Battle Creek, Mich., capital \$400,000, to manufacture health foods, has been incorporated by A. W. Wright, S. O. Bush, H. P. Moyer and others.

Morris Adler and Herman Oberndorf, 556 West 25th street, Chicago, Ill., have applied for a permanent injunction restraining the city officials from attempting to revoke their rendering license.

(Late Trade Gleanings, page 18)

AGARS DOING WELL

The Des Moines, Iowa, "News" says: "During the past month or two the Moines and Iowa butchers have been dealing with the Agar Packing Company which has re-opened the packing plant in South Des Moines. The company has spent thousands of dollars improving the equipment, has been turning out some of the best meats ever seen in this State. Special attention has been given to sausages, and the Agar sausage is already on the top notch of public favor. Although the plant is comparatively new, the business has grown wonderfully, and inquiries among patrons show that the company is trying to provide the best goods, and that butchers everywhere are well pleased with their wares. The sentiment in favor of patronage of home industries has grown and will doubtless increase as the public becomes familiar with the Agar brands of meats and sausages. All Des Moines butch-

ers have bought Agar goods, and none of them have a word to say against them. Some of the meat market men have made statements flattering to the Agar meats, and in support of the local institution.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to July 17	1901.	1900.
Chicago	2,385,000	2,475,000
Kansas City	1,430,000	1,135,000
Omaha	900,000	895,000
St. Louis	680,000	600,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	730,000	678,000
Indianapolis	431,000	436,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	113,000	117,000
Cudahy, Wis.	156,000	206,000
Cincinnati	198,000	226,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	214,000	226,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	173,900	175,000
Sioux City, Iowa	288,000	307,000
St. Paul, Minn.	200,000	188,000
Louisville, Ky.	120,000	127,000
Cleveland, Ohio	153,000	190,000
Wichita, Kan.	108,000	63,000
Nebraska City, Neb. ...	95,000	115,000
Detroit, Mich.	100,000	94,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ...	39,000	45,400
Bloomington, Ill.	40,300	39,500
Above and all other. .	8,835,000	8,645,000

—Price Current.

TESTING ANTI-COLOR LAW

The first of a series of five civil suits brought by Food Commissioner Jones of Illinois, against Elgin dealers for violation of the anti-color law, was tried by a jury recently. The Kerber Packing Company was the defendant, and the charge was that of selling butterine colored in imitation of butter. The jury, after several hours' deliberation declared that they could not agree and were discharged.

The suit is considered a test case as to the constitutionality of the law, and the outcome is awaited with great interest by the retail dealers, the manufacturers and the users of butterine all over the state. The retail dealers against whom the suits have been brought are backed by large manufacturers.

LIVE STOCK DROWNED

Reports from the country west of San Antonio, Texas, tell of the heaviest rains that that section has known for years. The Guadalupe River in Kerr County got out of its banks and overflowed bottom lands and caused much loss to stockmen. Sid Peterson was a heavy loser, 300 sheep, 1,300 goats and several hundred head of cattle being swept away in the flood.

INCREASING STORAGE CAPACITY

The market in England for frozen meat from Australia, New Zealand, and the River Plate seems to be growing at a very great pace. Interesting proof of this is adduced by the proposed addition to the storage capacity of the London and India Docks in this direction. The present warehouse is capable of containing vast supplies, but it is now found necessary to add

additional stores, which will be able to receive two hundred thousand sheep, or their equivalent in beef or other produce. This will almost double the present storage capacity.

DECIDES AGAINST STOCKHOLDERS

Judge Neely, in Chicago, ruled against the common stockholders of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, Limited, of London, and dismissed the bill by which A. C. Terry and forty other common shareholders sought to compel a pro rata division of the assets of the company. The ruling of the court is that the company and its charter cannot be attacked collaterally in a proceeding brought by a shareholder or a creditor, but that such an attack must be made, if at all, only by the State officials. The matter will be carried to the Supreme Court.

SWIFT AT NEW ORLEANS

A dispatch from New Orleans, La., says: Articles of incorporation were filed incorporating Swift & Company, Limited, under the laws of this state. For many years the Swift Packing Company has had a branch establishment here, and it has done a large business. This will now be turned over to the new corporation. The capital stock is fixed by the charter at \$10,000, and it is set up that the company will conduct a selling business.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending July 20, 1901:

	Week July 20, 1901.	Week July 21, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to July 20 1901.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom	485	654	46,151
Continent	661	1,165	20,426
S. & C. Am.	603	1,054	10,630
West Indies	1,559	1,653	64,154
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies	118	85	5,277
Other countries	16	10	1,261
Totals	3,442	4,621	154,065
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom	15,073,842	15,889,831	516,192,908
Continent	2,284,863	1,413,739	71,219,505
S. & C. Am.	258,675	130,425	4,589,436
West Indies	222,375	389,200	8,844,915
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies	3,525	400	17,125
Other countries	37,425	3,600	910,650
Totals	17,880,705	17,837,395	601,775,019
LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom	5,285,419	3,840,762	224,237,879
Continent	4,012,131	6,300,071	191,120,552
S. & C. Amer.	557,460	853,045	16,521,720
West Indies	659,350	602,200	19,639,792
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies	240	.....	81,202
Other countries	54,100	34,000	2,064,388
Totals	10,569,530	11,630,138	453,665,533

Recapitulation of Week's Exports.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,288	6,164,075	6,087,870
Boston	398	5,398,625	543,315
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,422,525	437,500
Philadelphia	25	504,325	105,850
Baltimore	606	264,322	1,119,295
Norfolk .....	.....	.....	.....
N'port News .....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	125	81,125	60,350
Montreal .....	.....	4,089,108	1,149,350
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,442	17,880,705	10,569,530

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1900 to July 20, 1901	Nov. 1, 1900 to July 21, 1900	Decrease
Pork pounds	30,817,800	35,230,800	4,409,000
Hams and bacon, pounds	601,775,019	593,966,526	7,808,493
Lard pounds. . .	453,665,533	479,102,625	25,437,092

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

COMMERCIAL FATS

BY T. SEELIGMANN

Bodies

Whatever may be the origin of these bodies the chemical composition of their immediate constituents is almost always the same, the only variation being in the proportion between them in the different fats. Nevertheless there is one exception to this general rule, viz., spermaceti. It must be added that almost all vegetable and animal fats contain besides the principal constituents which they usually have in common other substances in smaller quantities which nature seems to have placed there as distinguishing marks of the various varieties of fat.

The essential constituents of fats in general are three definite chemical compounds, stearine, palmitine, and oleine (elaine). These bodies are respectively in more exact language tristearate, tripalmitate, and trioleate of glycerine. Besides these three, which are always present, and besides the secondary and accessory compounds just mentioned, fats often contain coloring matter, and also odoriferous bodies having almost always characteristics sufficiently marked to enable the fat to be identified by their means. We have no space to particularize the labors of Braconnot, Scheele, and above all Chevreul, which led to the discovery of the true constituents of the neutral fats. All we can do is to give a resume of the results of the investigations of these men and of their successors. When a fat such as we have defined it to be is put with a strong alkali such as potash, soda, lime, or even oxide of lead aided by heat, the fat is decomposed, the alkali uniting with certain of its components to form new compounds, which are organic salts known by the generic name of soap. If the soap is acted on by a sufficient strong acid it will be decomposed in its turn, and a body will be set free which chemists call a fatty acid. When the neutral fat has been saponified with an alkali which forms an insoluble salt with the fatty acid, it is easy to see that there is in the mother liquid from which the insoluble soap has separated, a new substance which must have come from the fat. This substance is sweet in taste, and that property has procured for it the name of glycerine (Greek glykos, sweet).

If the fatty acids and glycerine obtained from a known quantity of fat are weighed it will be found that their total weight is always greater than that of the fat from which they are extracted. The reason of this seeming paradox is that both the fatty acids and the glycerine absorb water.

So far then we know that neutral fats are of the nature of true salts. The study of glycerine leads us to the conclusion that it is an alcohol. As in a chemical terminology in vogue until quite recently the compounds of acids with alcohols were called compound ethers, the neutral fats might be called ethers, and there would be no heresy in calling sterine triglycerostearic ether.—Les Corps Gras.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

C. J. E. NEGAUMEE, MICH.—A patented process for preserving fish consists of the following: The fish are first cleaned and washed, being afterwards dried in a warm room until the moisture is reduced to 5 or 10 per cent. They are then pressed into metal sheet boxes which are subsequently hermetically closed and heated by steam under a pressure, or in other words processed. The boiling of the fish under pressure eliminates the greater part of the fat of the fish, causing it to leave the flesh in the form of oil, which plays a part in the preservation of the fish.

"IMMER," NEW YORK.—The desirability of a commercial fertilizer does not rest alone upon its chemical composition. The mechanical condition has a great deal to do with its effectiveness. For example, while the whole or large pieces of bone have the same value so far as fertilizer constituents are concerned, as bone meal, yet the latter is in every way superior, owing to its greater availability by the soil. The mechanical condition is a very important feature in every fertilizer.

CHAS. BRYAN.—The question of preservatives is discussed in our book upon the Manufacture of Sausages. You will also find therein, a recipe for coloring casings. We will send you the book upon receipt of \$2.00.

CANNER, MANCHESTER, ENG.—The list of the various articles now canned or as it is sometimes called, tinned, is too long to publish in these columns. A price list of the leading packers in the country will give you a very good idea of their diversified character. Many of the large meat packers have for some time past been turning out vegetables as well as plain meat products, in addition to combinations of the two. By consulting our advertising columns you can find reputable firms who manufacture canning machinery adaptable to your use.

"FARMER," ONTARIO.—Concerning the question of employing the most economical feeds for your cattle, you could not do better than use cotton seed and cotton seed hull meal. Regarding the latter, the less lint there is in the hull meal the better it is for the cattle. By mixing cotton seed meal with hull meal an ideal feed may be prepared. This feed, of course, must be supplemented with some coarse fodder to furnish the required amount of bulk to the feed. The feeding of cotton seed products has not received in the North the attention which it has in the South or in Europe especially. The probabilities are that the presumably high price of cereals the coming winter will see the concentrated feeds come very largely into use for feeding cattle.

"THOMAS DERBY."—The drying of glue in ordinary weather is not difficult if the product has been properly prepared up to this point. The many small points in glue making must all be looked after assidu-

ously if a first class product is desired. One of the most important points for the glue maker is to be sure of a plentiful supply of good, soft water. The presence of lime salts in a water for glue making is very apt to result in turning out a poor glue.

XX.—The practice of feeding blood to animals, while not entirely new, is at present receiving considerable attention. Too much of this material must not be fed; neither must it be fed alone, but mixed with other feeds to make the required balanced ration. There are, however, many other cheaper ingredients which can be more profitably fed to cattle, among these being cottonseed meal. The latter is probably the cheapest feed in proportion to its real value, which can be fed to cattle.

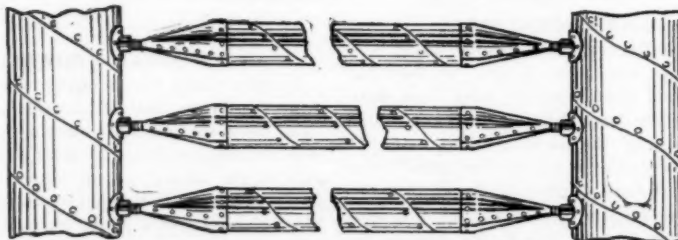
MANY BRANCHES MAY MOVE

The Pennsylvania Railroad is raising its grade crossings, and many of the packers' branch houses are feeling the effects of it. The first city in which they will be affected is Wilmington, Del., where the branches of Armour & Company, Swift & Company, and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company will have to seek other quarters. The probable effect of this will be that a new wholesale meat center will be established in Wilmington with improved facilities. In other cities where the branches are forced to seek another location, modern branch houses will be established, and the trade generally will be the beneficiary. It is more than likely that railroad operations in New Haven, Conn., Providence, R. I., and Newark, N. J., will cause packing house branches to seek other quarters.

FINE CATTLE SOLD

Aaron Barber, of Avon, N. Y., has sold his fine herd of short horns to George Harding & Son, of Waukesha, Wis., excepting from the sale his massive bull, Alice's Prince. This famous herd will be taken to Chicago and united with the entire herd of E. B. Mitchel & Son, recently purchased by Mr. Harding and sold at public sale at that place.

Pipe for Brine Circulation.



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INSURANCE NOTES

The ease with which glib talkers have been able to start and operate, for a time, so-called fraternal insurance societies, has led a number of men to make a business of forming such organizations, apparently for the primary purpose of feathering their own nests. It is frequently the case that they know little, if any, more about the subject of life insurance, even theoretically, than do many of those who surrender to their wiles. Upon this subject Auditor of State Hart, of Indiana, is quoted as saying: "The truth is, there are scattered over the country a number of fraternal society promoters. They are past masters in grips, rituals, passwords and brotherly ethics for the purpose of organizing fraternal insurance schemes, and so long as they have control and can get on the salary list everything is, to them at least, prosperous. It is not a question of rates that will perpetuate the company and protect the members, but it is altogether a matter as to the collection of an expense fund that will provide for their recompense."

Following last week's statement that the Southern department of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co., of Germany, would be closed, came the announcement that the entire outstanding business of that company and of the affiliated New York corporation of the same name, had been transferred to the Springfield (Mass.) Fire and Marine Insurance Company. This action came as a genuine surprise, for the Magdeburg is the largest German fire insurance company, and the quality of its business is attested by the fact that so conservative a company as the Springfield was willing to purchase it. The Magdeburg's premium income last year exceeded \$780,000, and the withdrawal of such an old and important factor from the United States field has added to the gloom which has enveloped fire underwriting interests for many months. Rumors as to further retirements still circulate freely indeed, too freely; but it is anticipated that before matters mend sufficiently to overcome the existing feeling of discouragement, several more of the smaller companies of the country will conclude to cease business.

But a short time since the rates for team liability insurance were advanced considerably by the "conference" companies. Already, however, their experience on this class of risks has proved so unsatisfactory, even at the higher range of premiums, that a further increase in rates on risks of this nature has been ordered to go into effect in August.

The latest forms of application blanks prepared by the liability insurance companies contain inquiries as to the reason for any refusal or cancellation of policy by any liability company on the applicants' risk, which may have occurred during the preceding three years.

The Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, which recently retired, had a policy in force on a Florida risk equipped with automatic sprinklers. The sprinkler system

froze up during the "great frost" of 1899, and while it was in this condition the property burned. The company claimed that the "hazard was increased by means within the knowledge of the insured," and that the policy was void; but the insured contended that as the change was made without human agency, the company was liable, and this contention has just been sustained by the referee.

TREASURY DECISIONS

The U. S. Treasury Department has decided that:

Warehouse goods from Porto Rico may be withdrawn free of duty after abolition of duties under the proviso to section 3, act of April 12, 1900.

The Treasury decides that: Salted brislings, packed in full barrels, are dutiable as herrings, salted under paragraph 260, act of 1897—United States v. Rosenstein (98 Fed. Rep., 420) followed.

In the matter of the protest, 78672-f17092, of A. Kress & Co., against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per Amsterdam, and entered August 8, 1900.

Wool or hair of the Cashmere goat, sometimes called china brown cashmere wool; is dutiable as wool of the second class, at 12 cents per pound, under the provisions of paragraphs 350 and 357, act of 1897. The Treasury so decides in the matter of the protest, 67727-f3988 and 73211-f10305, of W. Stursburg, Schell & Co., against the decision of the collector of customs at New York, N. Y., as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise, imported per Manitou and Buffalo, and entered December 20, 1899, and April 30, 1900.

The exemption of express companies from giving stamped receipts for goods received by them for transportation made

by the act of March 2, 1901, amending Schedule A, act of June 13, 1898, does not apply to railroad companies.

AN IMPORTANT CONCERN

The Wilmington Abattoir & Cold Storage Company, of Wilmington, Del., which was incorporated in 1890, with a capital of \$150,000, will soon be all that was intended for it in the original plan. This plant was principally designed for butchers who wished some place in which to kill their own stock and to have cold storage facilities for preserving their carcass meats and perishable goods. The president of this company is Mr. D. B. Martin, of Philadelphia, who is head of a big company there.

The company deals in hides, fats, etc., buying these from local butchers and from nearby points, selling them to manufacturers and dealers elsewhere. They also in their storage department handle an immense quantity of butter, eggs and produce for local merchants, doing in this line an extensive business. Butter, eggs and fruit stored with the company come out in the fall in perfect condition, thus enabling the patrons to get better prices. The company make liberal advances on butter and eggs. They provide modern cold storage service at moderate rates for all kinds of perishable commodities and have become in this way a necessity to the city.

ARMOURS ALTOONA PLANT

Armour & Co. have opened their fine new building, Union avenue near Seventeenth street, Altoona, Pa. The new structure is a three-story brick, 50x90 feet, and is lighted by electricity and gas, and heated by hot water, supplied from a large boiler in the basement. It is thoroughly equipped, having three smoke houses with a capacity of 4,500 pounds, large cold storage facilities and a complete department for boiling hams and meats.

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Increases boiler capacity.
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GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF

A dispatch from Berlin says: A lively discussion of the tariff question broke out this week upon the publication of the new agricultural schedules in the "Stuttgart Beobachter," which says that it has authentic information in this matter from the recent tariff conference. The two most striking features of these schedules are the high duties and the minimum and maximum charges on cereals. The minimum figures are the lowest admissible in commercial treaties, while the maximum charges are 65 marks a ton on wheat and 60 marks a ton on rye and oats. The minimum charge on wheat is 55 marks a ton, and on rye and oats 50 marks. The present duties on rye and wheat are 35 marks a ton, and on oats 28 marks. Animals and meat are without minimums. The duty on cattle has been raised from 9 marks and on swine from 50 marks a ton to 100 marks a ton. Meat, lard and calves are scheduled for considerable increases. Sausages are raised from 170 to 450 marks a ton, butter and cheese from 15 and 20 to 30 marks a ton, and eggs from 20 to 60 marks.

The Conservative and Agrarian papers ignore or doubt the story printed by the "Stuttgart Beobachter." Other papers, however, have investigated the matter on their own account, and substantially confirm the "Beobachter's" schedules. The Berlin correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" is informed that these figures are true and the Berlin "Borsen Courier" has received the same information. More significant is the statement published in the "Hamburger Correspondent," which has close relations with government circles, to the effect that the paper has every reason to believe the figures in question represent the present status of the tariff negotiations, "but we hope," it adds, "that the Reichstag will have enough political wisdom not to adopt such duties." This paper adds that the government will publish the bill in a few days.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" avers commercial treaties will be impossible under such duties, and says that tariff wars are in Germany's future if the government realizes its intentions.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" is the recipient of information to the effect that the proposed schedules as printed by the "Stuttgart Beobachter" are correctly given. The "Tageblatt" considers them to be monstrous, and prints statistics showing that the new duties, on the basis of the imports for 1900, mean an increased expenditure of 60,000,000 marks to the consumer, not to mention the rise in prices on domestic products, and argues that the United States and Russia, two of Germany's best customers, would adopt reprisals were the duties put into effect.

The "Vorwärts" characterizes the published schedules as usurious.

At a congress of German butchers held this week in Rostock growing hostility toward the Agrarians was evinced. At the congress the butchers complained they would lose 100,000,000 marks annually as a result of the prohibition on the importation of animals, and that meats would be much dearer in price and poorer in quality. The sharpest denunciations of Agrarian greed were enthusiastically applauded, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to begin agitation throughout Germany looking toward the abolishment of the prohibition. The congress of butchers also passed a resolution against increased duties on animals.

STAMP TAX DECISION

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue writing to a collector says:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, in which you ask to be informed if an ordinary sight draft on which the words "at sight" have been erased and the words "on arrival of goods" substituted is subject to tax under the amended revenue law; also if an ordinary sight draft across the end of



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Correspondence invited.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE-MARK PROTECTIVE COMPANY

320 Broadway, New York

which is printed these words, "If requested, hold until arrival of goods. Allow inspection," is subject to tax under said amended law.

In reply, you are advised that a draft drawn with the words "at sight" erased and the words "on arrival of goods" substituted therefor is a draft drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand, and is liable to tax; also a sight draft on which is printed "If requested, hold until arrival of goods. Allow inspection," is a draft drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand, and is liable to tax. In the last case an option is given to the drawee, by the exercise of which the draft may be payable at some time after sight.

Some Armour Changes

Advices from Kalamazoo, Mich., say that C. M. Disler, who has been cashier at the local branch house of Armour & Co. for some months, has left to fill the position of relief cashier for branch houses for that auditing district, which includes Michigan and Ohio. He is succeeded as cashier of the Kalamazoo house by F. M. Bell, who has been assistant cashier for some time, and his place is in turn filled by J. C. Pringle of Massachusetts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, Old Custom House, Third and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo., July 23, 1901. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., on August 2, 1901, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the following named subsistence stores: Bacon, Flour, Beans, Rice, Tomatoes, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Salt, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Groceries, Spices, Pipes, Tobacco, Toilet Soaps, Stationery, Dry Goods, Notions and Sundries. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, price and quality being equal. Specifications and conditions, giving necessary information and blank proposals, will be furnished upon application to this office. W. H. BEAN, Captain Commissary, U. S. Army.

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PRINCIPAL BRANDS FOR PACKERS, BUTCHERS & SAUSAGE MAKERS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

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Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

Swift and Company

New York

STURTEVANT PLANS

The plans of the B. F. Sturtevant Co. so far as perfected for its new plant at Hyde Park, Mass., contemplate an engine and electrical shop of gallery type 120x400, two buildings, each 80x400, and three stories high for blowers, heaters, forges, galvanized iron work, exhaust heads, etc., and a foundry 120x400. In addition independent office, power and pattern storage buildings are planned for. Fire proof or slow burning construction will be the rule throughout, and the fire risk will be reduced to an absolute minimum.

PROSPECTS FOR HIGH LARD

All signs would indicate that we shall see a continuation of the high prices prevailing on the lard and pork market for some months to come. Those who are in closest touch with the market expect the turning point to come in December, when a large crop of hogs will be marketed. Until that time, dealers will be compelled to pay high prices, in spite of the fact that they expected a turn before this. Lard manufacturers are selling goods under a 90-day guarantee.—Canadian Grocer.

CATTLE COMPANY RECEIVER

Dallas, Tex., July 23.—The Capitol Syndicate Cattle Company, the largest in the world, with 3,000,000 acres of land in the Texas Panhandle, 200,000 head of cattle and a capital stock of \$10,000,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day on the application of several stockholders. J. V. Farwell, Abner Taylor and associates originated the syndicate a dozen years ago when they built the Texas State Capitol and took 3,000,000 acres of land for pay. J. V. Goode, of Fort Worth, was made receiver.

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Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

INTRODUCING FORAGE PLANTS

(Special to The National Provisioner)

BY CHARLES EDWARD LLOYD

Prof. S. A. Knapp, LL.D., of Louisiana, is in Buffalo on his way to the Philippines as a special envoy of the Department of Agriculture. He is very much pleased with the Exposition, and is especially interested in the Louisiana and Texas Rice Kitchen. Prof. Knapp is a graduate of Union College, New York. He was for several years president of the Iowa State College. In 1878 he visited Japan, China and the Philippines as the representative of the U. S. Government. In 1900 he was sent as Special Commissioner to Porto Rico by Congress to investigate the agricultural conditions there. The mission on which he is now starting is to introduce forage plants into the Philippines and bring back seeds and plants to the United States that will be of practical value to our farmers. Prof. Knapp said to-day to your correspondent:

"Something like fifteen years ago the culture of rice with modern machinery was introduced on the prairies of south-eastern Louisiana. All the modern implements and machinery employed in the large wheat fields of the northwest have there been successfully used. From Louisiana it has gradually extended to Texas. The Gulf Coast Rice belt is the only portion of the world where machinery is extensively used in the cultivation of rice. With the employment of machinery some difficulties arose. The same care in the maturing and handling of the grain could not be exercised as was formerly the case by the hand process. As a result, the breakage in the milling of rice was a large item, creating a loss of from twenty to forty per cent. in the gross value of the product. Three years ago the Department of Agriculture attempted to remedy this difficulty by means of the importation of rices better adapted to cultivation under the machinery plan. We introduced a variety of the Japanese rices known as Kiushu. This almost entirely remedied the difficulty that had formerly prevailed. The result was so gratifying to the Department that I am now going again to see what rices can be found in the old world that may be still better adapted to the rice belt of the South.

I also have a mission to secure other plants advantageous to the United States, and particularly leguminous plants for forage purposes. It is a part of my mission to go to the Philippines in the interest of forage crops for our cavalry and draft animals in those islands. All the forage for the support of these animals has been and is still exported from the United States at an approximate cost of \$1,300,000. The Philippine Islands are well adapted to the production of forage, and it is only necessary to introduce the right varieties of grasses and get them started under proper auspices to produce all the hay and green fodder required. Then I anticipate visiting India and other rice producing countries to get such varieties as are adapted to the various

soils and climatic conditions in the United States, and I am desirous of getting forage that is especially adapted to the sandy soils of the pine woods districts of the Southern States. Rice from an economic standpoint is a cereal of great value to the people of the United States from the great ease with which it is digested, and the large per cent. of nutritive value it contains, and should consequently enter into the daily menu of our entire population. Again it can be produced upon lands that are now considered waste. There are enough lands along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coast now idle, which can be devoted to rice, and produce all the rice that we consume in our entire country. It is a common impression that the production of rice is limited to semi-tropical countries. This is an error. There are varieties of rice that will mature as far North as Boston. Again, rice is one of the most certain crops of all the grain family. With proper conditions the crop is almost absolutely sure. Consequently it is the cereal to be used in countries of dense populations. It is reasonable to conclude that rice will bear a more important mission in the support of our people in the future than it has in the past, and it is exceedingly necessary to obtain the best varieties of rices, those that are the most nutritive, have the highest value and are the most profitable.

The object of the Rice Association of America in establishing the Rice Kitchen at the Pan-American Exposition was to impress the public with the fact that rice can be used so advantageously with the common foods of our people, that it will add materially to the healthfulness of those who consume it. It will improve their digestion, increase their vigor and will be found generally economical. It is especially valuable for people engaged in sedentary pursuits, as its digestion is so slight a tax on the digestive organs. It seemed necessary that we should have an ocular demonstration of the value of rice, because in a large proportion of the United States rice is considered simply a dessert, whereas the great value of rice is as a staple food, and should be used as a substitute for potatoes and other carbonaceous foods. I am greatly gratified with the success the Rice Kitchen has attained, and with the generous patronage that is given it by the public. The plan upon which the Rice Kitchen is organized is that of an American home with such foods as the masses of the people ordinarily use and find nutritious and healthful. It is the purpose to mingle rice with these foods, either as an entire dish or as a component part of the dish, to season and cook in the best way, and serve in good form, so as to demonstrate what a home can do in the consumption of rice. In this particular the American Association has been singularly fortunate in the selection of its managers. Col. Eggleston, the general manager, is a man of wide experi-

ence in business and in hotel work. Miss Ella Whitley Gould, a native of Louisiana and a graduate of the Greater New York School of Cookery, is in charge of the culinary department, and also gives lessons in cooking, or the demonstration of rice in the forenoon and afternoon each day. She is a lady who has had a large experience, and is peculiarly adapted to such work. With the aid of her accomplished assistant, Miss Waterbury, everything connected with the Kitchen is given an exquisite touch. I am quite surprised as well as gratified at the universal praise given the Kitchen by all parties who have visited it and partaken of meals, and have heard no criticisms."

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

- 677,870. ROTARY COOLING APPARATUS. James W. Kittrell, Smiths, Sanding, N. Y. Filed Aug. 6, 1900. Serial No. 26,054.
- 677,902. APPARATUS FOR DESICCATING EGGS. William O. Stoddard, Jr., Madison, N. J., assignor to the Pure Food Co., of New Jersey. Filed Nov. 8, 1899. Serial No. 736,246.
- 678,072. DRIER. Elias P. Lawrence and Edward M. Law, Rence, Lubec, Me. Filed Oct. 22, 1900. Serial No. 33,803.
- 678,088. COTTON-SEED HULLING AND REDUCING MACHINE. Cornéllus Young, Selma, Ala. Filed March 20, 1900. Serial No. 9,448.
- 678,091. SHEET-METAL CAN. Max Ams, New York, N. Y. Filed Dec. 28, 1900. Serial No. 41,307.
- 678,127. MACHINE FOR REDUCING FOOD MATERIAL TO FORM AND DISTRIBUTING SAME. Henry D. Perky, Worcester, Mass. Filed Nov. 20, 1900. Serial No. 37,165.
- 678,283. PROCESS OF MAKING ODORLESS FISH-POWDER. Julius Schafer, Bonn, Germany. Filed June 11, 1900. Serial No. 19,878.
- 678,328. WASHING AND SCALDING APPARATUS FOR FRUIT. James E. Bancroft, Toledo, Ohio, assignor to the International Canning Co., same place. Filed Nov. 7, 1900. Serial No. 35,721.
- 678,355. COTTON-SEED PLANTER. Gordon Winter, McDean, Ga., assignor of one-half to B. G. Winter, same place. Filed May 9, 1901. Serial No. 59,489.
- 678,442.—SOLDERING MACHINE FOR CAN SEAMS. John A. Steward, East Clarendon, Vt. Filed Nov. 8, 1900. Serial No. 35,845.
- 678,494.—CAN-HEADING MACHINE. Wm. T. Jones, San Francisco, Cal., assignor of one-third to Henry Doyle, same place. Filed Dec. 22, 1900. Serial No. 40,768.
- 678,613. BARREL-WASHING MACHINE. Charles J. Dobler, New York, N. Y. Filed Oct. 8, 1900. Serial No. 32,417.

TRADE MARKS.

- 36,706. TOILET AND SHAVING SOAP. John Alexander Moninger, Kansas City, Mo., Filed June 1, 1901. Essential feature, the word "Oowana." Used since April 6, 1901.
- 36,761. PRESERVATIVES AND MEAT BINDER AND FILLERS. Michael F. Servatius, Fargo, N. D. Filed June 1, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Frostone." Used since May, 1893.

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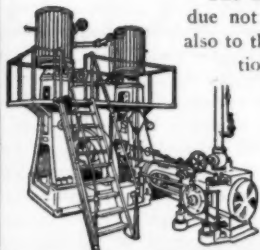
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

Gibson's creamery, near Beloit, Wis., was destroyed by fire.

Rowland & Bristol, Statesville, N. C., will erect 5-ton ice plant.

The Gloucester Ice Co., Gloucester, Mass., will manufacture ice.

The creamery at Dansville, Mich., was burned; loss \$3,500.

The Ladd creamery at Chimacum, Wash., was destroyed by fire.

The Sheridan creamery, Streator, Ill., was burned; loss \$4,000.

Work has been commenced on the creamery at Clear Creek, Ore.

The Albemarle Ice Co., Hartford, N. C., will build 10-ton ice plant.

J. K. Haughton, Sioux Falls, S. D., will manufacture powdered milk.

The Union Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Hull, England, have been registered.

T. W. Gustofson, Oakland, Cal., will establish a creamery at Pilliger, Minn.

The cheese factory of Thomas Meyers, Brockville, Ont., Can., was burned.

The McDougall ice plant at Jacksonville, Ill., was destroyed by fire; loss \$10,000.

Plant of the Fremont Creamery Co., Petersburg, Neb., was destroyed by fire.

The Sweets Bros. Ice Co., Elizabethtown, Ky., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated.

The Western Cold Storage Co., Chicago, Ill., has purchased property for new plant.

A new ice plant will be erected at the asylum at Lincoln, Ill., says the Peoria Transcript.

The Century Milk Co., 901 Sixth avenue, New York city, will build a creamery at Newton, N. J.

Baldwin's condensed milk factory, at Baldwins Mills, Que., Can., was burned; loss \$30,000.

The ice plant of the Commonwealth Hygienic Ice Co., Boston, Mass., is now in operation.

A stock company is being formed at Mason, Mich., to rebuild A. J. Hall's cold storage plant.

The Mayfield Coal & Ice Co., Mayfield, Ky., capital \$12,000 to \$18,000 has been incorporated.

A co-operative creamery is to be erected

at Bovina, Delaware county, N. Y., says the Kingston Leader.

An addition will be built to the dairy building of the agricultural department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

A new company, with a capital of \$50,000, has been organized to manufacture ice at Clarksburg, W. Va., says the Clarksburg Post.

Boilers at the plant of the Crystal Ice & Coal Co., Elizabeth City, N. C., exploded, destroying building and machinery. Will be rebuilt.

Work on the plant of the Grand Rapids Cold Storage Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., is delayed. Machinists' strike prevents shipment of machinery.

The Douglas Ice & Power Co., Douglas, Ga., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by J. McLean, J. W. Quincey, B. Peterson, and others.

The Canon Crystal Ice, Storage, Fuel & Mercantile Co., Canon City, Colo., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by H. Hut-ton, H. L. Flora and M. B. Cherrie.

The Morin-Matheson Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated to manufacture cheese, by A. Morin, J. R. Matheson, J. A. Matheson and W. W. Bush.

The Guelph Provision Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont., Can., capital \$250,000, has been incorporated to do a cold storage and other business by T. H. McAdoe, T. Hepburn, J. A. McPherson, Wm. Hamilton and J. E. Day.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

FRED W. WOLF CO. ORDERS

First National Brewing Co., McKees Rock, Pa., 100-ton refrigerating plant, consisting of two 50-ton machines together with 15-ton ice making tank, direct expansion piping for brewery plant complete.

Meese & Gottfried Co., San Francisco, Cal., for Lihue Ice Co., Kauai, Hawaii, 6-ton refrigerating plant and 2-ton ice making plant complete.

Cherokee Mill & Elevator Co., Cherokee, Kansas, 12-ton refrigerating plant.

Dieboldt Brewing Co., Cleveland, O., direct expansion piping.

Ruddy Bros., Kansas City, Mo., large order of ammonia fittings.

National Brewing Co., Chicago, direct expansion piping.

Agar Bros., Chicago, direct expansion piping.

Anglo American Prov. Co., Chicago ammonia fittings.

Frank Jones Brewing Co., Portsmouth, N. H., direct expansion piping.

Herman Winters, Savannah, Ga., beer cooling equipment.

Hygeia Brewing Co., Passaic, N. J., direct expansion piping.

American Copper, Brass and Iron Works, Chicago, mechanical filters.

Armour & Co., New Orleans, La., valves and fittings.

Armour & Co., Sioux City, Ia., pipe, valves and fittings.

COLD STORAGE NEEDED

Advices from London say: The prolonged drought here, while not threatening absolute ruin to the farmers, has already entailed serious losses and upset a good many business calculations. The chief sufferers, of course, are the dairy farmers, one of the few branches of British agriculture in which money can be made nowadays. The pastures have been irretrievably damaged, and dear butter during the coming winter is assured.

At present butter is pouring into London from Russia, the United States and Canada, but the bulk of it has to be thrown immediately upon the market owing to the insufficiency of cold storage accommodations. A big importer of foreign produce said:

"If enterprising Americans would put a couple of million dollars into the business of providing cold storage for London and the big provincial cities they would make money and be public benefactors."

TRAVEL TO THE WEST

More and more each year Americans are finding out the attractions of our own country, and as they grow to realize the charm of life among the Colorado mountains or in the Yellowstone Park the tendency is toward greater travel West instead of East for health and recreation. The railroads, too, are alive to the new conditions and have made lower tourist rates this year than ever before. And then the train time has been vastly improved, so that now it takes only one night on the road between the Atlantic Coast and Denver, that is, by using the Burlington's fast train from Chicago.



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PART II.

I.—Illustrated Articles showing all cuts of meats for domestic and export markets. The latest methods of killing, chilling, curing and making brines. Tests, tables, export weights, boxed meats, tank, lard, sausage departments.
II.—Receipts for Sausage Makers.
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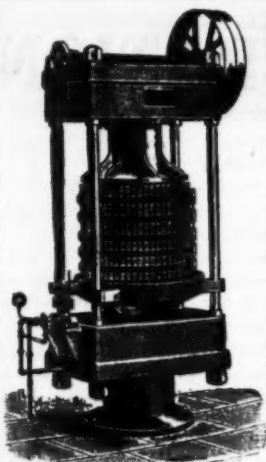
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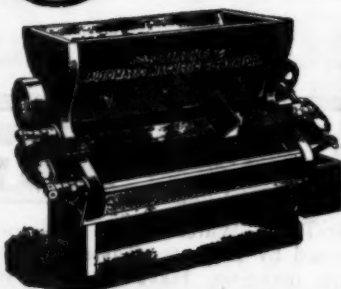
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Established 1856



S. & S. IMPROVEMENTS

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company have been quietly making some extensive improvements, alterations and additions to its various branches. These increased facilities for the conduct of the company's rapidly growing operations are made for the purpose of expediting the work in its provision department, which will be operated upon an extensive scale. They are also preparatory to the opening of the company's new plant in Chicago, which will occur during the coming fall, and which will specially cater to the provision business.

At Scranton, Pa., additions have been made to the plant with a view to increasing the provision department work at that branch.

At Pittston, Pa., the company has recently acquired property adjoining its present branch, and will build large extensions and smokehouses.

At Binghamton, N. Y., it has also acquired property upon which it will erect improvements for the proper handling of its business from that branch.

The Rochester, N. Y., branch will have extensive additions built, including smokehouses and other necessary facilities for the provision trade.

At Cleveland, O., Boston, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., and other cities, the company will establish direct and new exclusively provision houses.

The business of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company is notably increasing in the south and southwest, the Kansas City house handling this section. The company has now in operation new shipping and direct agency points at Macon, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and El Paso, Tex., and negotiations are now pending for similar distributive centers in other southern and southwestern cities.

AT PROCTOR'S

The F. F. Proctor Big Stock Co. begins its twelfth week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Monday July 29, and continues until August 3, with presentations of the adapted French farcical comedy "Dr. Bill" preceded by the little farce, "My Awful Dad." Mr. F. F. Proctor, Jr., has recently taken personal charge of the vaudeville department at the Fifth Avenue, and gives personal attention to the selection of the specialists, and personally supervises their appearances on the stage. Manager Proctor is reaping abundant financial reward for his enterprise in keeping the Fifth Avenue open throughout the Summer, as in providing the only dramatic entertainment current in the metropolis, his house is the weekly mecca for the thousands who rely upon the drama as their most agreeable source of entertainment. Large crowds are in evidence, even on excessively hot afternoons and evenings, and those in attendance find the interior of the theatre much cooler than the atmosphere of the street. The most approved apparatus known to modern science is used in projecting iced air to cool the theatre, ice water is supplied in abundant quantities, and the large palm leaf fans which are at hand for all seat holders, prove a great comfort to those who wield them.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review

Speculation Diverted to Grain with Which Hog Products Partly Sympathize—Some-what Feverish Feeling, but The Markets Prevented from Materially Advancing in Order to Take in the Rush of Hog Supplies

The week has shown another rush forward to marketable centres of cattle and hog supplies. From the appearance of the swine it would seem that in some of the drouth sections there was almost an exhaustion of good marketable hogs, or that everything in the line was being hurried thence out of farmers' hands. Scarcity of water has got beyond an apprehension. Moreover, there is difficulty in getting in many sections corn for feeding purposes, even at high prices. The general scare over the short corn crop in addition to the well recognized situation of light supplies of old corn, makes holders of corn among the farmers not only unwilling sellers, but rather than feed it on the current prices, in combination with their expectations over its value, get their live stock to market. We do not think that the corn crop damage has been overestimated, but believe that prices for the grain have been stimulated under the excitement to a point from which they are likely to recede, and that they will be very sensitive to reactions in the event of heavy rains. It rather looks as though on the sharp awakening of speculation over the country in the corn that the best prices for it will be, perhaps has been, reached in advance of the period for the marketing of the crop. It will be recollected that in the famous short corn crop year ('94) that prices were not more than several cents higher than those that existed in the recent excitement, and that when rains come along they steadily declined, although it was not supposed that the crop would then be helped materially by the changed weather conditions, there was only as an influence the change of speculative sentiment.

But the late advance in corn and the facts concerning its materially shortened crop did not have a full effect upon the markets for the hog products. The drift of buying orders from the country operators was away from the provisions and to the grain. The fact that speculators were not interfering materially with the hog products markets gave the packers a chance to keep them from sharply advancing, and to permit their taking in the larger hog supplies upon a favorable basis. Ultimately, of course, the short corn crop must materially benefit the markets for the hog products. Indeed, their general statistical portions alone would admit of confidence over values. The packers are quite ready to take up any line of the products coming out from the hands of outsiders, there has been a good deal of lard and pork spilled out this week in the anxiety of the speculators to get into corn and wheat, as they have had more violent changes in prices. Towards the close, however, it rather looks as though the specu-

lators were getting back in some degree in the provision deal.

The cash demands for the products have been very fair. The shipments out of the West have been large, both in the way of consignments and in the way of meeting wants of distributors. When the markets are clearly arranged to a basis upon which buyers can feel there is some reliance, it is quite probable that the export movements will enlarge. There is every indication that supplies are wanted in Europe and that the consumption there is well up to the average, despite the poor general business conditions there. A letter from Germany giving the imports of lard for this year against the previous season and the actually reduced stocks held, says that "it is proved that the consumption is about the same as last year, particularly as some lard had been imported from other countries, where, in the previous year, the supply had come from America exclusively. While the production and consumption are given as about the same as last year, the visible stock is much smaller, and considering that stocks decreased last year in July, August, September and October, and calculating an equal consumption for the coming autumn, that it would appear that stocks would be very moderate by November 1. Therefore, we believe that the tendency of the lard market is an unusually firm one, notwithstanding fluctuations which may occur occasionally."

In New York there has been little done in Western lard for export, the market prices for which have varied a good deal. The city lard has been closely sold at better prices. The compound lard business is only moderately active. In pork, very conservative trading by exporters. The city cutters have been holding bellies at firm prices, although having slack demands; pickled shoulders and hams are well maintained in price on fair demands.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: 600 bbls. mess pork, \$15.25@ \$16.50; 350 bbls. short clear do., \$16.50@ \$18.00; 200 bbls. city family do., \$16.50; 1,250 tcs. Western steam lard, for export on p. t., quoted at 9; 750 tcs. city lard, \$8.25@8.35; (compound lard, 7@7½); 2,500 pickled shoulders, 7¼@7½; 4,800 pickled hams, 11@11½; 11,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., 9¾@10, chiefly 10; 5,500 lbs. do., 14 lbs. ave. 9½; 5,000 lbs. do., 10 lbs. ave., 10½; 7,500 lbs. do. smoking ave., 11@11½; 3,000 lbs. green bellies, 10¼@10½; and 4,600 lbs. green hams, 10¼@10½.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,442 bbls. pork; 10,569,530 pounds lard; 17,880,775 pounds meats; corresponding week last year; 4,621 bbls. pork; 11,630,138 pounds lard; 17,837,395 pounds meats.

BEEF.—Unsettled by the large cattle receipts; on the other hand higher pork prices will probably ultimately affect its values; moderate demands; city extra India mess, tcs., \$16.00; barreled, mess, \$9.50; family, \$12.00; packet, \$10.50.

Produce Exchange Notes

Proposed for membership: George A. Fairbanks (W. J. Wilcox Lard Co.); Edward Born (grain); William Clinton Haight (real estate). Visitors at the Exchange: James Secor, Toledo; James Campbell, Minneapolis; John F. Butler, F. R. Day, Chicago; S. G. Young, Lansing, Mich.; George R. Daggett, Minneapolis; J. M. McDonald, Cincinnati.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO

Packer Hides.—The present situation is divided on weights, heavies being sustained, while lights are in weakening tendency. This fact is exemplified in the depleted condition of heavy stocks. The traffic, generally speaking, has been very moderate, despite which prices on certain classes of heavy hides have not suffered. From the present outlook, it would seem as though a fairly brisk call for heavy leather would prevail for the balance of the summer in which No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are available at 12@13, according to weight. Sales of moderate volume have been effected on this basis. There is no doubt but what a fractional concession would have given to business a decided impetus.

No. 1 branded steers, 60 lbs. and up, have sold to the number of 2,400 at 12c. The supply is somewhat depleted.

Colorado Steers—60 lbs. and up, have been in fair request, 5,000 having moved at 11½. They are closely sold up and present receipts are far from large.

No. 1 Texas Steers—60 lbs. and up, are held in exclusively heavy lots at 13½. Other weights sell at a variety of lower prices.

Branded Cows.—About 7,000 Julys brought 10½. The price cannot be said to be well sustained.

Native Bulls.—Those available offer at 10½@10½. Bulls are at present an indifferent factor.

Country Hides.—The unhappy crop conditions and the consequent influx of cattle has had a depressing effect, though, according to unbiased opinion, it is not thought that the depression will be of great duration. It is true that hides are unusually plentiful and that Buffs are accumulating to an extent, sufficient to force prices down. Buyers are naturally holding off in anticipation of better terms, and while there may be a further decline, it is thought that conditions are likely to revive in the not distant future. We quote—No. 1 Buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands, at 7½@8½, for the two selections, sales having been made which established the decline.

No. 1 Extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., offer at 8½, though many of them are nominally held at 9.

Branded Steers and Cows—are an indifferent factor at from 8 to 9½, according to weight, quality and selection.

Heavy Cows, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in a small way at 8½@9½. It is improbable that any ordinary selection would command more at present.

Native Bulls.—The few that offer could be had at 8½@8¾ flat.

Calfskins—8 to 15 lbs., have sold in substantial quantity at 11¼ for an ordinary selection of country skin.

No. 1 Kips—15 to 25 lbs., sell readily in short-haired stock, at 9½.

Deacons.—Are a fairly strong feature at 62½@82½, according to weight, quality and selection.

Slunks.—30.

Horsehides.—Would not bring above 3.25, having sold in sufficient volume at this price to establish the quotation.

Sheepskins.—The packer market has been fairly active, though the country contemporary has been just the reverse:

Packer sheep	\$1.05@1.15
" Lambs ..	55@.60
" Shearlings ..	42@.45
Country shearlings	\$5@1.00

BOSTON

Buffs are not popular, at 9, though some holders continue to demand fractionally higher prices. Tanners have practically withdrawn from the market and will not operate to any extent unless compelled by their necessities to do so, excepting at prices more in accordance with their views. New England, which have heretofore been fairly strong, at 3, would hardly bring above 8½.

PHILADELPHIA

This market has gone off appreciably, and no sales of consequence could be effected, excepting at greatly reduced prices. The appended schedule does not accurately reflect the situation:

City steers	10½
Country steers	10 @10½
" cows	8½@ 9
" bulls	8½@ 9

Sheepskins.—The market has been well cleaned up and is fairly strong.

NEW YORK

Green Salted Hides.—Stocks are in accumulation, despite fractional concessions. There is but a limited demand:

No. 1 Native Steers, 60 lbs. and up	12¼@12½
Butt branded steers	11½@
Side branded steers	@11½
City cows	10 @10¼
Native bulls	9¾@10
Horsehides	2.00@3.25

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer situation, while relatively weak, is not as weak as was at first supposed. The redeeming feature is the comparatively strong position of heavy hides, which are well sold up and are in good request. That the light hide situation is weak can not be denied, and this

is exemplified in the fact that the packers use their heavy stock, as a bait to tempt buyers to include lights in their purchases. The country market has weakened, Buffs having fallen off in demand and price. It is generally thought, however, that this depression is not likely to last, and that the near future will witness an increased demand at revived prices. Hides are unusually plentiful at this season, to which fact the depression may be ascribed in part. The Boston market is quiet in the face of an indispotion on the part of buyers to operate. The latter are inclined to resent the attitude of sellers in forcing values up and have practically withdrawn from the market. The tanners claim that in order to buy profitably at present hide prices, that there would have to be a material increase in the price of leather, and such advance, they state, it would be impossible to effect. The bottom has practically dropped out of the Philadelphia market, a general stagnation prevailing in that centre at this writing. The New York market is quiet, even in the face of fractional concessions.

HIDELETS

Hon. Charles A. Schieren, the well known manufacturer of leather belting, has returned from an extensive European tour.

Lewis Lapham, vice-president of the United States Leather Company, accompanied by S. P. Davidge, sales director of the company, sailed for Europe on the Oceanic last Wednesday.

The National Angora Goat and Cattle Company is the name of a new corporation recently organized under the laws of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. The officers are James Sharp, president; George F. Thompson, secretary, and Horace A. Field, vice-president and general manager. They purpose establishing an angora stock farm in Maryland, and have secured 1,750 acres of land for that purpose.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There are temporary influences rather bearing against the tallow markets. The prolonged drouth and its effect upon feeding crops, particularly scarcity of water, is forcing farmers to market their cattle.

The receipts of cattle at all of the marketable centres have been remarkably large all through the week; they are likely to continue so almost to the point of exhaustion in many sources. The outcome will be, of course, that after two or three weeks, the cattle receipts will be exceptionally light, while they will comprise scraggy stock. But the current large cattle receipts means, of course, a much larger production of tallow than the markets can take care of in this hot weather period; therefore, it has been necessary to shade prices for it a little. All other conditions would favor a better market for tallow, and we regard the position as likely to show a decidedly stronger tone immediately after the scare of marketing the cattle. Of course, the diminished corn crop in its effect upon associated products, and as particularly beneficial to hog products must ultimately affect tallow not only by sentiment, but as well through increasing its consumption, since, if pure lard is to go higher or sustained to around current prices, the compounds must quicken materially in their trading; it is well recognized that the beef fat has had its principal support for some time from the more than ordinary wants of it by the compound makers.

Perhaps the soap trade buyers are not particularly anxious over buying tallow this month; but vitality from them is not expected at this time; it is, however, a fair inference that the trading in soaps will broaden with the coming in of the fall trade, while the soapmakers are not carrying their usual supplies of tallow, and will be compelled to resupply. However, tallow has weakened a little for a few days from the features indicated; it could not go even temporarily much easier, as it is very close to an export basis, if indeed not practically there; shippers, however, not spreading their orders, but rather confining attention to nice tierced goods. There was a sale made of 100 hhds. city immediately after our last report at a decline to 4½, and the previous week's contracts, to the home trade, went in at that, instead of at 4½, upon which latter basis it had been understood they would be settled. This week, to this writing, 100 hhds. city were bought by the home trade at 4½. For city, in tierces, 5 is bid, with sellers at 5½. Late sales of 300 tes. at 5½. The city melters are now making a little

accumulation. The city edible does not have much export attention, but it is not plenty; about 6c. is quoted, at which 200 tes. were sold latterly. The country made has yielded a little to conform to the general situation; it is not over plenty, as melters are not shipping forward freely, having confidence in the future; there have been sales for the week of about 200,000 pounds, at 4½@5½, as to quality, chiefly at 4½@5. The London sale on Wednesday was 3d lower, at which 1,250 casks were offered and three-quarters of it sold. The Western markets have hardly varied.

It might be difficult to buy choice under 10½, as the pressers find the possibilities of demand better, while the cost of make has enhanced a little. Moreover, there is not much surplus for sale. About 150 tes. were sold latterly at 10.

OLEO STEARINE.—The makers of the compounds have not had especial vitality to their trading for a few days; they have been very conservative over taking the stearine, of which many of them hold sufficient stock to permit the indifference. The market for the stearine will vary according to the developments of the pure lard market, and in our opinion it is likely soon to show more firmness. Of course, the city pressers have made accumulations latterly, as their make is liberal because of the active demands at better prices for the oil in the Rotterdam market. There

have been sales in New York of 150,000 pounds of the stearine at 9½. The West continues to hold up to 9½, and sold 120,000 pounds at 9½; indeed, some of the Eastern pressers decline to sell under 9½.

GREASE.—Nice, white grades are scarce; they do not have much demand, yet it is hard to buy them, except at full prices. The soap buyers are doing little in bone and house, which are rather unsettled in price. "A" white at 5½; choice do., at 5½; "B" white, 5½@5¼; yellow, 4½@4¼; bone and house, 4½@4¼.

GREASE STEARINE.—Shippers are buying a few lots. The general market is quiet. Prices are sustained more because of moderate stocks.

White at 5¼@5½; yellow at 5c.

CORN OIL.—Consumers are getting a little bit alarmed over the prospects of the corn crop; they have increased their demands; the market is becoming stronger. Quotations now are 5.75 for car lots to 6.00 for jobbing quantities.

LARD OIL.—While the holding is somewhat firmer, because of the influences bearing upon the lard market, in a short corn crop, etc., yet demands for the oil do not improve and the tone is very dull, because the manufacturers do not care to stock up with the oil at its current cost. Quotations, 67c@68c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending July 20, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steam- ers.	Des- tination.	Oil- Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef Tcs. and Bbls.	Pork.	Lard Tcs. and Pkgs.
Cevic, Liverpool.....	2,021	...	682	...	...	...	...	3,175
Majestic, Liverpool.....	...	3,664	1,538	330	...	...	...	425
Georgian, Liverpool.....	...	3,500	1,400	...	350	...	...	...
Umbria, Liverpool.....	...	1,053	183	...	...	...	...	...
St. Louis, Southampton....	...	...	2,417	50	...	...	...	800
Manitou, London.....	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	1,845
Kansas City, Bristol.....	2,181	...	128	...	...	...	...	4,850
Martello, Hull.....	650	643	1,391	...	...	...	1,634	11,153
Maskelyne, Manchester....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,425
Furnessia, Glasgow.....	...	100	829	...	228	25	150	200
Pinners Pt., Leith & Dundee	...	465	...	...	...	...	...	50
Phoenixia, Hamburg.....	...	...	110	83	...	225	...	385
March, Hamburg.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potsdam, Rotterdam.....	4,954	...	50	...	...	35	25	715
Fried. der Grosse, Bremen..	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	200
Friesland, Antwerp.....	1,336	...	363	...	...	...	...	50
British King, Antwerp.....	2,625	...	230	...	...	...	...	25
Songa, Havre.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
L'Aquitaine, Havre.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Peninsular, Portuguese Pts.	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...
John Sanderson, Santander.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicola II, Baltic.....	...	...	573	...	...	276	...	1,655
Nauplia, Baltic.....	...	...	175	...	...	85	...	550
Victoria, Mediterranean....	534	...	75	...	...	25	...	100
Marco Minghetti, Mediterr'n	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sicilia, Mediterranean.....	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gordon Castle, So. Africa..	...	25	5	...	...	30	10	...

Total.....14,551 9,450 10,454 463 578 754 185 5,834 50,811
 Last week.....25,405 9,432 10,791 9,311 422 1,207 63 3,662 53,125
 Same time in 1900.....7,957 20,123 12,322 1,741 673 3,188 857 7,402 33,879
 Last year's tallow, 220 hhds. Cevic to Liverpool, 50 hhds. tallow. Georgian to Liverpool, 375 tes. tallow.

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Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review

Tendency Stronger—Slight Increase of Demands—The Whole Position Favors Sellers

Buyers are beginning to wake up. While the amount of business has been only moderate this week, yet there has been shown increased buying over supplies, with bids a little stronger than in the previous week. This covers not only near distances, but the new crop months as well. The prices at which they were sellers of the new crop deliveries in the previous week are now declined and at least 1c. more asked. Indeed, perhaps a larger number of sellers would decline to consider any current disposition to buy the new crop deliveries in view of the uncertainty over the extent of the cotton crop, and the other influences of a short corn crop in its probable effect upon lard prices, by which latter the consumption of cotton oil would be largely increased for the make of compounds, and necessarily its prices benefited. It is a mistake of some European and other buyers to suppose that there is a desire of the mills in this country for high prices of oil at the beginning of a crop year; if values for the product get to a full basis it will be because of influences beyond the power of the mills to control. The mills naturally would like to start the season upon a reasonably low basis of values; they would be able then to make their contracts for seed at easy figures, reasoning, as well, that later on in the season there would be greater chances of profitable figures for their productions, and according as the extent of consumption developed; the mills, as well

recognize the fact that it is easier for them to do a large business ahead in the oil upon an ordinary basis of values for it, than upon certain high prices, over which latter there would be the usual feeling among foreign and other buyers that the position might get, as the season advanced more in their favor. It now looks, however, as though the oil must open high and that there will be active demands for it. It must be considered that we are going into the new season with at least a very small stock of the oil, and that indeed it may be exhausted under some contingences of the lard market; that all foreign markets, as well, while holding off on the current supplies of the oil are carrying very moderate stocks of it, which they must resupply in the early fall months, that the corn crop is materially short and that it must have a marked influence upon the lard market to sustain it to at least current prices, whatever explanations there may be of its being materially higher. Then again the prospects of the cotton crop are not as yet brilliant; indeed, unless there are changes in the weather conditions, the outturn of the cotton crop may give added stimulation to affairs. It looks now as though the fall months were likely to show a good deal of excitement, specu-

ly and otherwise, in many food products. While we believe that there may be difficulty in sustaining, in the fall months, some high prices for corn, which are likely to prevail in the excitement now going on it, yet in any event very full figures will no doubt then exist, and sufficiently so for all purposes of stimulation to associated products. We do not think that the corn crop damage has been overestimated, but rather that the final figures will show a supply even less than supposed possible by many of the traders; but in any condition, that its prices now are rather strained under the excitement in it. Moreover, it must be considered that the drouth which is affecting corn to higher prices is also working adversely temporarily on some other products; cattle and swine supplies, in the scarcity of water, as well as through the short feed crops, are being hurried out of farmers' hands; the productions of tallow are enlarging and its price is, therefore, temporarily easier; the packers, as well, are anxious to take in the larger supplies of hogs and they prevent full strength for the products for the purpose, although lard has been swept temporarily to a stronger basis from the excitement in corn. Of course, these adverse conditions

to prices must shortly give way, and the fact that cattle and hogs are now hurried to market to keep down the prices of their products, must give a much

er future supply of them with reactions in their values to a higher basis. It is necessary, in getting a clear idea of the possibilities of the cotton oil market, to group the influences working upon associated products. While at all times bearing upon the cotton oil market, the statistical and other conditions of cattle, hogs, corn and lard, they are now interlocked in greater degree than usual. The reason for the more marked action of the general fat situation is found in the greater dependence than usual, at least for the near future, upon home influences for the oil.

While we are looking for marked vitality to the export trading in the fall months, to be actually forced by the situation of stocks in Europe, there is little prospect, we think, of material demand thence mercantile, for the old oil, whatever increasing disposition there is now among the foreigners to contract for the new oil. We had some hopes that England would buy in the course of two or three weeks; indeed it may; the chances, however, seem to be dwindling, and that its buying would start up a little inquiry from Marseilles. Beyond this, our expectations are of very small buying of the old oil by continental sources; it is indulging at present in taking lots of 100 barrels or so. Yet the foreign markets are being affected somewhat by the reports of crop conditions in this country, and they are coming a little stronger, with some bids within 1/2 of a trading basis here, from sources where the oil is urgently needed. Concerning the possibilities of English demands, it may as well be considered that some oil held in this country may be shipped abroad, as was done last year, and that it may supply markets there which would otherwise depend upon England, by that much lighten the requirements thence upon our market. Of course, it would ultimately have the same effect in shortening supplies here, although temporarily demands upon our markets would have more weight.

We look upon the cotton oil markets in this country as getting ready to spring to a better basis, not only for old oil, but where new oil can be had. Indeed, that they are held stronger this week, but that bids are not as yet following closely. It is a condition of affairs when almost anything is possible in the way of strong prices, especially for bleaching oils, more

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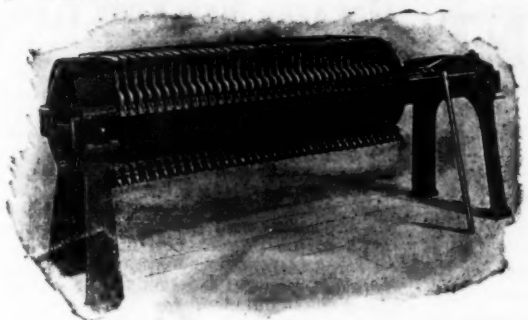
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or less depending upon crop reports, but as well upon the moderate stocks of the oil, and over the nice grades of which there is developing a feverish feeling. Of course, the mills, as a whole, have now very little interest in old crop oil, except as developments over its prices will more or less influence the early deliveries of the new crop oil. It is conceded that the cotton crop will be a late one, and that the point in dispute is its extent; it is, of course, too early in the season to have set opinions concerning the yield. We estimated the cotton crop for the year drawing to a close at from ten and one-quarter millions to ten and one-half millions of bales, notwithstanding essentially every other estimate was materially under those figures; indeed, few other estimates were over 9¾ million bales; some, however, were 10 million bales. Our figures were very close to the actual outturn, which promises 10,300,000 bales to 10,400,000 bales. Our ideas over cotton oil are in a good degree influenced by estimates of the cotton crop, and we are watching the

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promises of the growing one with a good deal of interest.

The New York market for prime yellow, has for spot oil 38, bid for prime yellow. Occasional small lots sell to 39; up to 40 is asked.

Nice bleaching grade would probably bring 40; good off yellow has 36½ bid and 37c. asked. There have been sales of 100 bbls. red oil at 36¼, 300 bbls. good off yellow at 36½@37, 400 bbls. prime yellow in lots spot, at 39; for October delivery,

prime yellow is at about 35@36, and for November to January deliveries, 34 is bid and 35 asked, although about 4,000 bbls. of the latter have been sold at 34, winter yellow, on spot, quoted at 44; and white at 43@44.

The Rotterdam oleo. oil is again higher, with an active consumption and well sold up supplies on large demands for butterine, through which the use of cotton oil is, as well, increasing; the oleo oil there at this writing is at 59 florins.



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BUTCHERS NEVER GET CONSUMPTION

It is a singular fact that butchers are not addicted to consumption. "The big fat butcher" is not only a saying, but, taking butchers all through, he is large of stature and strong of build. It has been claimed that the meat market man lives mostly on inoculation. He hangs over meat and feeds upon the air chemically charged with it. Anyhow the big lunged fellows who swing the cleaver and draw the meat saw, rarely if ever die of consumption.

The meat trade is a most healthy one. Even the workman on the killing floor becomes a husky fellow before he has mixed long with the surroundings of bovine gore.

The butcher is healthy in spite of the fact that he is a devil-may-care fellow and takes very little care of himself. Instead of consumptives going to Florida and to the Hot Springs, they should go into a butcher shop or tackle a beef killing or meat handling job. The marketman may get rheumatism, typhoid and other troubles, but consumption seems to give him a wide berth. They are immunes.

COURT FIXED THE PRICE OF ICE

A Kansas judge has "sat in a case" out at Emporia, in that State, and fixed the price of ice. He decided that butchers, meat dealers and those requiring ice in large quantities should pay 30c. per 100 lbs. and buyers of small quantities should pay 50c. per 100 lbs. That is the price to be paid the ice dealers. He decides that the plant shall make and deliver the ice to the dealers at \$4.50 per ton. As it costs the factory less than \$2 per ton all told to make it, the judge is rather liberal to the ice trust stockholders. There is food for thought.

THE KOSHER CHICKEN

The poultry eaten by the orthodox Jew must be killed by the "Shoehat" or authorized slaughterer.

There must be to the housewife signs that the fowl she buys has gone through the orthodox route of execution. Around the neck of every fowl that leaves the slaughtering house there is tied a circular bit of lead upon which is stamped the initials of the chief rabbi of the city and also a Hebrew letter to indicate the day of the week upon which the fowl was killed. This label, called in Hebrew after the word meaning lead, is then a token of the fitness of the fowl to come to the table, and is also a means of assuring its freshness.

There can be other defilements than those arising from the failure to follow out the religious rite. The fowl may have a broken leg after being killed, which often happens in transportation, or upon being opened it may be found that the gall is either absent or has been squeezed, or the heart may be in the wrong place. Upon such discoveries the housewife bears the fowl to the rabbi, and he, after some mental Talmudic meditation, pronounces the defilement as nil, and the fowl a worthy article of diet, or resolving otherwise, pronounces the offending bird unclean, and sends it, literally, to the dogs.

The ordinance that prescribes the process of preparing fowls and cattle for the table of the orthodox, like so many laws of the belief, is derived from the great fountain of Hebrew ritual, the "Gomorrhah," the extensive commentary on the old source, the Bible. Its ultimate object is to place in the hands of him who follows it an article of food entirely free from unhealthy taint. Thus religion and science, meeting once more, sedately tread a little longer along the common way.

Killed by Immature Veal

A family at Paterson, N. J., paid the awful penalty of eating immature or "bob" veal the other day. There are people who claim that meat yet soaked with the milk of youth is healthful. "Bob" veal is not fit food; that is, the meat of a two-weeks' old calf is not. There are degrees of poison and the system is being injured, often, for life by eating bad foods.

Kept Meat and a Ticker in His Ice Box

The mystery of an ice box in a Chicago meat market proved to be a ticker working a complete gambling outfit. It was run by one Broadwell. These hot days an ice box is a congenial place. New York is one astern on this piece of smartness.

The Sun is a Hen

There may or may not be a man in the moon, but a report from Sterling, Ill., makes the sun an old hen. The report goes that one Warren Powers, near there, has a farm. On this farm a hen was patiently hatching a "setting" of eggs. The mowing machine came along one day and took the hen's head off and wrapped it up among the hay. The eggs were put in a hot place. Old Sol just held his warm breath over them and, in ten hours eight out of the nine eggs were hatched. Beat that.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

Local business during the week was quiet and discouraging. Cattle conditions in the West forced prices down, and the hot weather caused a decrease in demand.

Vice-president F. Joseph, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, is in the West, keeping his eye on the cattle market. He stopped off at Buffalo to see the exposition, and then proceeded to the scene of his present activities.

George Strause, vice-president of the United Dressed Beef Co., sailed on the Columbia, Thursday, for Europe.

Mr. Dawley, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger general staff, took in the Pan-American Exposition last week, but was not taken in himself.

J. A. Howard, general branch manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, paid his respects to the Pan-American Exposition for one day last week, but his many duties prevented a longer stay.

Richard Webber got down to summer weight and comfort, by shaving off his beard. He now delights in having some of his friends walk up to him and ask, "Is Mr. Webber in?" Looks twenty years younger.

The New York Veal & Mutton Company has filed a judgment for \$1,205.32 against John Doscher.

Twenty-six men struck at Henry Muh's pork factory, Passaic, N. J., Tuesday, for a shorter day.

H. Schmidt, the butcher on Eleventh avenue, filed a claim for \$6.50. The Corporation Counsel's office, after spending \$6.50 in time, finally decided against him. The claim was against the Street Cleaning Department.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, July 24, 1901: Beef, 7,780 lbs.; veal, 2,235 lbs.; mutton, 260 lbs.; poultry, 4,870 lbs.; pork, 5,825 lbs.; assorted meats, 400 lbs. Total, 21,373 lbs.

The annual barbecue and picnic of the Brooklyn Butchers' Association took place at Woodlawn Park on Monday. A crowd of people were there.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, July 17, 1901: Beef, 4,900 lbs.; veal, 4,850 lbs.; mutton, 1,520 lbs.; pork, 4,470 lbs.; poultry, 5,100 lbs.; assorted meats, 1,200 lbs.; total, 22,040 lbs.

The kidnapers now menace the homes of butchers. The following letter was sent to Charles A. Boehles, the well known butcher of 789 Amsterdam avenue.

"July 17, 1901. Mr. Boehles. Send 1 lb. of chopped meat to Johnston, No. 170 W. 98th st., and enclose in the meat \$5,000, or we steal your son. You'll never see him again if you don't do as this letter says.

"JACK & JIM,
"Italian Anarchist Band."

William Potter, the energetic young butcher, with shops at Tenth avenue and Forty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, and Fifty-fifth street, could not collect his accounts, so he drank carbolic acid and settled it all that way.

Auctioneer Kinneally got "fernicular" last week while in a jovial mood. He wanted to sell a butcher shop without even the proprietor wishing to have his prosperous business sold, that was the auctioneer's idea of the joke. The joke wasn't so funny the next morning.

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High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

B. W. Bopp, of 169 West 98th street, has received the following letter from some boy kidnappers:

Mrs. Bopp: We are going to kidnap your son. If you will place \$100 under a yellow brick which you will find at the dock at the end of this street, we will not kidnap your son.

ONE OF THE GANG.

He collects for a wholesale meat house. Five boy burglars had broken into Sam Aaronson's bologna factory at 158 Monroe street, Friday night of last week, and had the \$55 from the till and \$181 check on them when the chase ended. One claimed to have done it all, so the judge let the others off.

Henry Seimer, the marketman at 434 Wythe avenue, Brooklyn, had a clerk named Crowley. Well Crowley took in the Pan-American with \$52.50 cash and a check for \$25, which Seimer says was his own, so he took in Crowley.

Yesterday the Retail Butchers' Association of Brooklyn, celebrated at Bergen Beach, and had a good time.

The Benchmen's Association catches violators of the present 10 o'clock Sunday closing law, by having girls to act as detectives. They worked in Brooklyn last Sunday.

O'CONNOR TAKES A TUMBLE

They are telling one on Floor-walker O'Connor, of Richard Webber's Harlem Packing House. There is an ice water font for customers in the store which is an attraction to the gamins of the neighborhood. So long as they behave themselves there has been no objection to their slaking their thirst at the font, but O'Connor had his eyes open for one mischievous little fellow who showed his contempt for the generosity of the house in various ways. Some days ago he was splashing water on the floor, when O'Connor told him to get out. "Go to hades," was the reply. Then was started a stern chase, and O'Connor forgot that his limbs were not actuated by the fire of youth. He got under great headway, but the urchin was no slouch as a sprinter, and the whole store was becoming interested in the race, when suddenly O'Connor struck a stooping salesman, and over he went, performing acrobatics that would make a professional turn green with envy, and incidentally, so injuring himself as to require a lay up for several days.

"What was the trouble?" asked a bystander, as O'Connor picked himself up.

"Why, that kid I was chasing told me to go to hades," said the injured one.

"Well, say, you must have been in a hurry to get there," came the reply. And O'Connor went into a cooler to figure it out.

Meat and Poetry

Nathan Rosenau, of 636 Second avenue, is the butcher pet of New York, and in many of our prominent magazines and periodicals are anxiously awaiting his next effusion, but Mr. Rosenau is kept so busy cutting steaks and roasts for the elite of Second avenue, that his poetry does not flourish as rapidly as we would like to see it, and if the magazines of the day will kindly possess their souls in patience, we will induce the poet Laureate of Second avenue to send in his mite—which is so eagerly looked for.

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Lebowitz, M., 229 Henry; to J. Schiff \$50
Lischner, M., 371-373 E. 10th; to H. Brand 70

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Achenbach, C., 372 Tompkins Ave.; to J. Stern & Sons..... 615
Amidon, H., Skidmore and Railroad Aves.; to S. & B. Strauss (Cows)... 67
Cutler, O., 123 Moore; to S. Borou... 75
Drether, Rosa, Hegeman Ave.; to S. & B. Strauss (Cows)..... 175
Sammes, J. W., 894 Myrtle Ave.; to I. A. O'Hara and C. E. Miner. 150

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Bostrom, W. L., 531 Lenox Ave., to C. E. Walker 500
De Medici, C., 166 E. 127th; to R. S. Graham, 100
Schulz, Aug., 1469 1st Ave.; to J. Kochenburger 200
Berman, L., 12 Greene; to H. Pasternak 320
Fisher, L., 109 W. 125th; to A. C. Fay Seaman, W. F., 103 William; to E. C. Bell 2,500
Schwartz & Steingarten, 232 West; to D. M. Lentini..... 400
Walsch, F., 57 2d Ave.; to B. Heedeburger 500

Bills of Sale.

Blumenstein, M., 279 E. 4th; to I. Wegekewich 60
Cafala, F., 340 E. 115th; to M. Diamond 194
Di Matta, L., 307 E. 111th; to G. Divenate —
Harris, Sam'l, 146 Houston; to R. Schoenfeld 300
Lieberman, S., 226 E. 2d; to J. Lieberman 550
Mastrantuons, R., 321 E. 111th; to T. C. Russillo..... 350
Paul, G., 776 Elton Ave.; to A. Kone-mann 500
Turrill, N. E. & F. B., 531 Lenox Ave.; to C. E. Walker..... 600
Tiktikian, H., 210 E. 26th; to K. Tiktikian 190

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN Mortgages.

Dorry, J., 116 Seigel; to M. Levin.... 120
Hinck, G. A., 128 Troy Ave.; to C. H. Boshen 450
Kuck, H., Madison St. and Tompkins Ave.; to H. Kuck..... 1,250

Bills of Sale.

Feierstein, S., 189 Bridge; to H. Feierstein 400
Lott, A. F., 221 Nassau Ave.; to G. Meltzer 750

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The annual picnic of the Plainfield, N. J., butchers took place at Mountainside Grove of that city last week.

John Clarke of the Passaic (N. J.) Beef Co., with headquarters at Dover, was struck down by lightning recently. He is now up and about again.

W. R. Lawfer & Co. have put in a big refrigerator at Allentown, Pa., to take better care of their meats and stuffs.

Fred. Kuepferle's butcher shop at 67 South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J., came near going out of business last week. It was found to be afire.

A pig at Rome, N. Y., is causing a lively scrap among the local health officers and doctors. That hog seems to be into everything.

Henry H. Kershaw, the meat man at New Haven, Conn., has received his discharge in bankruptcy.

The authorities of St. Paul, Minn., are in a state of excitement over some Summer sausages which came in from a small concern.

Armour & Co. find that butter and eggs are too cheap at Yankton, S. D., so they have temporarily closed their depot at that point.

Would Not Show Their Hides

The butchers of South Dakota intend to oppose the new law which went into effect July 1, requiring them to show the hides of the animals whose carcasses they sell, when required to do.

White & Sullivan's smoke house and factory came near going to blazing last week. As it was the interior was a bit charred.

Armour & Co.'s new plant at Altoona, Pa., was finished and opened to the public last week.

The credit agreement went into effect at Indian Orchard, Mass., last week.



\$1000.00 IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them TEN TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

HO! FOR BUFFALO!



THURSDAY, AUGUST 8th

IS

BUTCHERS' AND MARKETMEN'S DAY

AT THE

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION



THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

The Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition has designated Thursday, August 8, as "Butchers' and Marketmen's Day," and he has requested the editor of the National Provisioner to take charge of the details and to arrange the program for the occasion. The Hon. William I. Buchanan, Director-General of the Exposition, after a pleasant correspondence, makes his request in a letter to us, and in it he shows his desire that the day should be a success. His letter of request is as follows:

"Colonel JOHN F. HOBBS,

"Editor The National Provisioner,

"150 Nassau St., New York.

"Dear Sir:

"I beg to state that August 8 is designated as 'Butchers' and Marketmen's Day,' and, if it meets with your approval, will you undertake the preparation of a program and see that special efforts are made to make the day a successful day at the Exposition?

"Very respectfully yours,

"WM. I. BUCHANAN,

"Director-General."

It is particularly appropriate that the date above named should be selected, as the Eastern National Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association will hold its annual convention at Tonawanda, a suburb of Buffalo, on August 6, 7 and 8. This will enable all of the delegates to visit the exposition under the most auspicious circumstances.

Though the date named is the last day of the convention, it will in no way interfere with the business to be transacted, as there will be ample time to visit the exposition after adjournment.

PROGRAM TO BE ARRANGED

The day, however, will not be confined in its privileges to the delegates, but is open to all butchers and marketmen from all parts of the country, and every effort will be made for their accommodation and comfort.

The details of the program will be arranged by The National Provisioner, as requested by the Director-General, and no pains will be spared to make it as full as the short time which elapses will permit.

Big Attendance Wanted

This day will be the great opportunity for butchers and marketmen to view the beautiful exposition and have fitting honor paid them. Every one who can do so should make an effort to attend and show what a big thing marketdom is. We hope that the trades will show that they appre-

ciate the recognition shown them by the authorities of this great exposition and attend in large numbers.

Leave the meat block for a few days and enjoy yourself at Buffalo. It is fine there at this time of the year. You can do it at this season better than at any other because the summer business is slack. You will come back knowing more and feeling better.

Niagara Falls

Besides there is the side trip to Niagara Falls, less than an hour's ride from Buffalo on a trolley car. It is worth a trip from the "under side" of the earth. See these things! They give you an idea of the immensity of nature as well as of business possibilities. They take the cob-webs out of your eyes, refresh your brain and

make you a thinking as well as a working-machine. You can never make the trip at a less cost than now and never get so much into it. It is more than worth your while to go to the great Pan-American.

Forget Business

Make up your mind to go for this day, get your business in shape for it, board a train at the proper time, forget about the shop, and tell the conductor you are going to "get off at Buffalo."

Any inquiries to the National Provisioner will be at once answered. Be a committee of one and help us make a big day of it.

In writing us address The National Provisioner's Pan-American Bureau Room 1508, 150 Nassau street.

THE BENCHMARK MOVING THINGS

A meeting of the Retail Butchers' Benchmark Association held on July 11th, at Pythagoras Hall, Jersey City, demonstrated just what earnest business men can accomplish. At a recent meeting, it was suggested that the boss butchers be invited to attend and assist in organizing and perfecting the branch. Our employers responded heartily, with the result that there were about forty or fifty of them present. They offered their good advice, and many of their suggestions were not only wise, but valuable, and consequently adopted.

Mr. Thomas Rowan, who was elected to the chairmanship of this branch, called the meeting to order. After a preliminary speech, in which he outlined the objects and the work of the benchmark to date, Mr. Rowan concluded by thanking the boss butchers for their hearty response to the call of the Association, and expressed the hope that the good feeling which existed between them would never wane. He advised these enthusiastic gentlemen to form an association similar to the Retail Butchers' Protective Association in New York, and assured them of the co-operation of the benchmark.

Many Brooklyn and New York benchmark were present, and the orators of the evening were Messrs. Wellman, N. Y.; Barry, Chairman, Branch No. 6 Brooklyn; John Fox, boss butcher, J. C.; Cusick, boss butcher, J. C.; Corrigan, boss butcher, J. C.; Walstein, boss butcher, J. C.; and Donohue, Chairman Grievance Committee, Branch No. 6, Brooklyn.

Mr. Barry, the "Beaver" of Branch No. 6, Brooklyn, was the first speaker. He was followed by a Jersey City boss butcher, Mr. John Fox, who spoke so earnestly and encouragingly that a motion to tender him a vote of thanks was seconded and carried unanimously. Mr. Fox was followed by Mr. Cusick, and after he relinquished the platform, Mr. Corrigan was introduced.

Mr. Corrigan is not only an enthusiastic worker for the benchmark, but also an excellent boss butcher, but his oratory last night outshone both these qualities. He scored unmeasuredly the politicians who were quoted in recent Jersey City papers as wishing there were forty-eight hours to a laborer's work day instead of twenty-four, and characterized them as "money grabbers, a menace to society, enemies to mankind and dangerous to the public good." The applause he received made the house ring.

Mr. Walstein was then introduced. Many of his valuable suggestions toward organizing were adopted, and a vote of thanks tendered to him. He was followed by the inimitable Mr. Donohue. Our Brooklyn friend spoke of the benefits which the Sunday closing had brought about to the boss butchers and to the benchmark as well, and uttered many encouraging words to his fellow benchmark.

Then, amid deafening applause came our New York friend, Mr. Wellman, organizer for the benchmark. Mr. Wellman is an orator. He outlined the progress of the benchmark from the beginning to end, and worked the hearers up to the very apex of enthusiasm. On behalf of the benchmark, he thanked the boss butchers for their kind assistance, and assured them that they were always welcome to our meetings, and again pledged to them the friendship of the benchmark.

The following officers were then unanimously elected: President, Mr. Ulrich; vice-president, Mr. Delaney; treasurer, Mr. J. Murphy; financial secretary, Mr. Henry Rupp; recording secretary, Mr. Geo. Ruff; corresponding secretary, Mr. Thos. Hayes; sergeant-at-arms, Mr. H. J. Bates.

The purpose of the benchmark's button seems to be misunderstood. We do not advise that the Benchmark's Association become domineering and anarchistic to non-benchmark or to their employers, but on the contrary, suggest and strongly advise that not only should benchmark work with the bosses and their employees, but exert all their persuasive powers to bring such butchers into the benchmark's fold. We advocate peace at all times and at any price.

Button Not a Sign of Strife

To the Presiding Officer of Retail Butchers' Benchmark Association:

Owing to the statement published recently in many daily and weekly papers, we desire that a wrong impression be immediately corrected, and the following facts cannot be too strongly impressed upon the benchmark and their employers.

The benchmark's button is not a sign of strife. Every man who wears such a button to-day should, and we insist, must stand for peace. Our fellow members must not oppose a boss butcher who hires a non-benchmark, nor refuse to work with a non-benchmark. He must work hand in hand with such employees and bosses, and endeavor to convert his fellow laborers into the benchmark's belief.

We advocate peace for all time and peace must and shall be maintained.

Benchmark and boss butchers will please take notice.

Respectfully,
William C. Wellman,
Founder, R. B. B. A.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Benchmark's Association of Retail Butchers has been organized in Jersey City, N. J. The following officers were elected: William Aldridge, president; John Delaney, vice-president; James Murphy, treasurer; Edward Ruf, secretary; James Hayes, financial secretary; George Ruf, recording secretary, and Henry Batz, sergeant-at-arms.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association, of Meriden, Conn., will have a parade and barbecue on August 21.

The German Butchers' Society, of San Rafael Cal., recently held a picnic.

The butchers of Youngstown, O., will have a picnic in the near future.

The first meeting of the Albany union of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, elected the following officers: President, D. D. Toomey; vice-president, Edward Ryan; recording secretary, Francis Treanor; financial secretary, Ezra Green; treasurer, Joseph Shea; inner guard, William Hill; outer guard, William Campbell.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Brooklyn, is waging war on butchers who keep open after 10 o'clock on Sundays. Two prosecutions were made by it last week.

Reading, Pa., butchers have formed an organization.

The Kalamazoo Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Association will have an excursion to Grand Rapids on July 25.

The members of the Butchers' Board of Trade, of San Francisco, Cal., have found that the following resolutions, which they passed, are necessary to their trade:

"Resolved—That the following section be added to our by-laws for mutual protection against dead beats and other frauds:

"That no butcher shall give credit to a new customer, unless said customer be provided with a transfer card from the market he has dealt with before; and that any butcher giving credit to strangers not provided with said transfer card shall be subject to a fine of \$50.

"That a reward of \$10 be given to anyone entitled to such a transfer card, for satisfactory evidence that any member of the Butchers' Board of Trade has refused to give him such transfer card, or has given credit without presentation of such card."

Heat in a Steers' Head

When the heat upsets a steer's brain he, in turn, upsets the surroundings. That is what happened in Newark, N. J., a few days ago when an escaped steer created a panic in town by cleaning out stores and making cyclists sprint over all records.

New Shops

Fletcher C. Jones, of Smyrna, Del., will, in a few days, open his new meat market at Clayton.

Henry Pratt has decided to at once open his meat shambles at Clayton, Del.

A new meat market will be opened in Hope, Kan., in a few days.

Business Changes

Jacob Schaub has sold his market at West Washington street, South Norwalk, Conn. He still works in the market.

J. W. Beard, of Signal, now runs the meat market formerly owned by David Taylor at Meadville, Pa.

Charles Haas has bought the meat market of his father, John Haas, at Market street, Meadville, Pa.

William H. Crouse has closed his meat market at Freehold, N. J. High meat and bad collections given as the cause.

A. C. Bowker, of East Water, has purchased a provision store at Mansfield, Mass.

Ariana A. Beckwith is the new proprietor of the provision store at 124 Cross street, Somerville, Mass.

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.

Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited,

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

LIVERPOOL

**POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME**

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The cattle receipts for the week were 74,000, last week, 40,000; the same week last year, 33,600. Friday of last week fat cattle brought the highest price of the year. This caused a heavy run on Monday when 25,000 head were received, thus breaking the previous records for a Monday run. The heavy run and heavy receipts ruled all the week. Fat cattle, as a consequence, declined 50c per 100 lbs. for the first three days, but recovered 15c of this on Thursday.

Stockers and feeders broke Monday and continued to decline all the week; the exception was in good yearlings and stock heifers. Killing cows and heifers were steady all the week. Beef steers were quotable at \$4.65 to \$5.85; cows, \$2.50 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.85; canners, \$1.85 to \$2.40.

Quarantine cattle declined 10c to 15c on receipts of 11,000 for last week. Monday firm. After that steers fetched \$2.90 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.60 to \$3.20.

The hog receipts for the week were 70,000, previous week, 107,000, same week last year, 51,000. The best grades of hogs advanced 15c to 25c, but the trash on the market went lower. Friday's market a shade lower. Heavies fetched \$5.95 to \$8.10; mixed packers, \$5.65 to \$6.00; light \$5.40 to \$5.85; pigs, \$3.25 to \$5.00.

The receipts of sheep for the week amounted to 19,000, previous week 15,000, the same week last year, 17,000. Utah and Wyoming range sheep came in freely and were in good demand. Lambs advanced 10c. early in the week, but lost this advance later. Sheep were active and steady all the week. Lambs were worth \$4 to \$5. Fed wethers brought \$3.25 to \$4; range weathers, \$3.25 to \$3.80; fed ewes, \$2.75 to \$3.25; stockers, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

The packers slaughtered:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	8,500	24,000	3,000
Swift	8,600	16,500	5,000
Schwarzschild & Co. 6,700		5,200	2,400
Cudahy	6,000	13,500	1,700
Omaha P. Co.	600		
Fowler	170	200	100
Ruddy	400	200	400
Small Butchers	150	300	150

Native hides are quiet with stocks accumulating. There were no sales at 12½c offered. Heavy Texans 13½c, lights 12c. extremes, 11c. Butts 12c and scarce, Colorado 11½c. and scarce. Branded cows held at 10½c. and no sales; light native cows 10½c, no sales; heavy 11c, no sales.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending July 24 were as follows: 20,626 cattle, 42,223 hogs and 11,253 sheep, against 31,341 cattle, 50,693 hogs and 21,899 sheep received during the previous week.

Cattle.—Large receipts caused a break in prices last week. More pronounced on common, half-fat and inferior mixed stuff than on choice beef cattle, the demand for latter being very fair.

Hogs lower and declining throughout the week. Market dragging, slow and depressed. Heavy arrivals currently, although choice heavies were comparatively scarce, and those best sustained, while common and light pigs lost greatest.

Sheep.—In line with all livestock, this market was lower and declining, under heavy and excessive receipts.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending July 24 were: Hams, 187,500 lbs.; meats,

5,857,700 lbs.; lard, 1,901,700 lbs., and 50 bbls. pork.

Essentially unchanged; quiet.

Pork, f. o. b. in a jobbing way—quote at \$15.50@ \$15.75.

Lard.—Choice steam on East Side closed nominally at 8.45c.

Tallow.—Country selling mainly at 4½c. for current receipts grassy summer make; prime winter worth 5½c.; packers' choice held at 5½c.

Cleo Stearine held at 9½c.

Hides in scant offering and very firm.

GOOD INSULATING PAPER

If the cold storage man did not appreciate the great importance of properly insulating his refrigerating buildings, he would have it very strongly impressed upon him by the builders of refrigerating machinery who, in their catalogues, advocate so strenuously the use of only the very best insulating materials regardless of price, for good quality is always cheapest in the end. Experience has forced them to realize the necessity of proper insulation in mechanical refrigeration. In their anxiety to obtain perfect results from their appliances, they recommend the use of an insulating paper that will ensure absolute uniformity of temperature in the cold storage room to prevent the ingress of air into the refrigerated chambers; and an insulating paper is necessary that is absolutely airtight.

Nothing so nullifies the work of the refrigerating machine as irregular temperatures. It is essential that the insulating paper used in this work be strong as well as soft and pliable, so it can be bent into corners and elsewhere without danger of cracking (which is the cause of many leaks) and does not become rotten through the absorption of dampness. This latter condition is a fault found in insulating paper that is porous, absorbs dampness and holds it, and this retention of dampness is not only a strong menace to the life of the paper itself, but absolutely prevents perfect insulation. The proper insulating paper should be absolutely waterproof, throwing off dampness, not holding it.

With materials like P. & B. insulating papers, manufactured by The Standard Paint Company, 100 William street, New York, and 189 Fifth avenue, Chicago, it has often been noticed that while moisture may gather upon the outside of the paper, it soon evaporates, does not enter the fibre of the material, and leaves no trace behind. Among refrigeration experts it is a fact well known that water is a splendid conductor of heat and it has been found in cases where an insulation has absorbed dampness that refrigeration is much more difficult and therefore more expensive. The rotting away of insulating papers, therefore, means either a continual loss through increased cost of refrigeration or a constant expenditure for renewing the insulation. When papers are made from good rope stock, carefully coated, and thoroughly saturated with a compound that closes the pores and repels moisture, not imitation, and sold by a reputable concern that guarantees the materials to be absolutely free from inferior wood stock or other short lived ingredients, then and then only can the cold

storager be sure of economical refrigeration. The Standard Paint Company, who make the P. & B. papers, send us the following extract from a letter received by them from one of the largest creamery companies in England:—"We think it is only due you to send you herewith a piece of your paper which has been lying in one of our stores under water for something like seven years. Evidently the water has been lying all around it for this long period of time, and we consider it simply wonderful that the paper has not gone into pulp altogether." This would seem to prove that here at last has been found a durability that has long been looked for in insulating materials. Any insulating paper that will stand a test such as the one mentioned above can surely be commended as a safe, economical and extremely durable material. That this is the opinion of the trade generally is evidenced by the great increase in the sales of P. & B. papers which are absolutely waterproof, airtight, are not porous, contain no tar or oil, and in many cases have been found to outlast the building in which they have been used.

One concern recently wrote the Standard Paint Co., that upon tearing down a building erected eight years before, the P. & B. papers therein were found to be in as perfect condition as when originally inserted. Another user testifies that in a building in which he had used P. & B. insulating papers after some years the wood rotted away naturally, but strange to say, the papers were found to be in perfect condition.

VALUE OF ANGORA GOATS

A bulletin of the National Department of Agriculture refers to raisers of the Angora goat as follows:

"A large class of people in some way have become possessed of the opinion that the goat is practically a useless animal. They do not reach conclusions upon investigations, however, and do not discriminate between the different kinds. To them a goat is a 'goat' and there the argument ends. Investigations prove that the Angora goats are not only classed among the goats most useful of domestic animals, and have been so classed for thousands of years, but their usefulness is manifested in the variety of ways. The fleece called 'mohair,' furnishes some of the finest fabrics among ladies' goods, and is used in various other manufactures; their habit of browsing enables farmers in a wooded locality to use them to help in subjugating the forest; their flesh is exceedingly delicate and nutritious; the milk, though not so abundant as the milk breeds of goats, is richer than cow's milk; their tanned skins, though inferior in quality to the skins of the common goat, are used for leather; their pelts make the neatest of rugs and robes; they are excellent pets for children; a few of them in a flock of sheep are a protection from wolves and dogs; their manure is noticeably helpful to the grass which follows them after they have cleaned away the underbrush. These are all vital subjects of varying degrees of importance."

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

Live Stock

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Thursday, July 18	5,562	1,260	26,363	13,779
Friday, July 19	4,547	307	17,722	3,823
Saturday, July 20	382	97	14,900	431
Monday, July 22	21,517	860	33,380	13,708
Tuesday, July 23	5,686	1,681	17,055	14,990
Wednesday, July 24	34,000	1,000	37,000	20,000

Shipments.

Thursday, July 18	5,753	83	3,681	1,798
Friday, July 19	2,424	73	3,132	1,634
Saturday, July 20	806	113	1,700	275
Monday, July 22	6,730	11	7,895	1,109
Tuesday, July 23	1,240	80	2,041	131
Wednesday, July 24	7,000	40	7,500	1,500

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.	\$5.80 @	\$5.35
Good to choice b'vs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	5.25 @	5.75
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	4.80 @	5.20
Common to common beef steers.	4.20 @	4.75
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	3.60 @	4.10
Good to f'cy feeders 800 to 1,200 lbs.	3.60 @	4.40
Plain to fair light stockers.	2.00 @	3.50
Bulls, poor to fancy	2.10 @	4.40
Good fat cows and heifers.	3.10 @	5.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	2.50 @	3.00
Common to good culling cows.	1.40 @	2.25
Veal calves, fair to fancy.	5.00 @	6.00
Stock calves, common to fancy	2.00 @	4.00
Fed Western steers	4.25 @	5.75
Fed Texas steers	4.10 @	5.25
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	2.50 @	4.00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.	\$6.05 @	\$6.20
Rough to good heavy packing.	5.65 @	5.90
Selected butcher weights.	6.00 @	6.10
Plain to choice heavy mixed	5.80 @	6.05
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.	5.80 @	5.95
Common to fancy light mixed.	5.60 @	5.95 1/2
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb pigs	3.00 @	5.00
Culls, steers and throwouts	3.00 @	5.00

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.	\$4.10 @	4.35
Good to choice native wethers.	3.75 @	4.00
Medium to choice mixed wethers.	3.50 @	4.00
Good to prime western muttons.	3.75 @	4.10
Fair to choice grass westerns.	3.40 @	3.50
Fair to choice fat ewes.	3.25 @	3.60
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	2.75 @	3.10
Culls, bucks and tail-end lots.	1.50 @	2.50
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	3.25 @	3.75
Poor to fair clipped yearlings.	4.30 @	4.90
Poor to fair clipped yearlings.	3.20 @	4.00
Spring lambs, poor to fair.	2.50 @	4.65
Spring lambs, good to fancy.	4.75 @	5.50

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.	41,200
Anglo-American	15,500
Boyd-Latham & Co.	5,700
Continental Packing Co.	9,000
T. J. Lipton & Co.	6,700
G. H. Hammond & Co.	5,800
Nelson Morris & Co.	8,600
Swift and Company	27,400
Omaha Packing Co.	8,300
City butchers	6,100
Total	130,000

Live Stock Notes

Eleven markets received 542,000 hogs last week, being 77,000 more than arrived the previous week, and 133,000 more than a year ago. Thus far this year the eleven markets received 13,829,000, or 559,000 more than a year ago, and 389,000 more than two years ago.

Work has been commenced on the new stock pavilion for the international show at Chicago next winter. The building will be 750 feet long, 200 feet wide and will have a ring at each end, each ring surrounded by a gallery for spectators. The cost will be about \$150,000. It will be built of brick and steel trussing, and will be as near perfection as it is possible to make such a building.

Pork, bacon and lard to the value of \$233,528 were imported into the Philippines during 1900, as against \$144,669

worth in 1899, according to a statement made public by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The imports of these commodities from the United States direct increased from \$24,997 in 1899 to \$42,806 in 1900, or an advance of 71 per cent. The importation from Spain decreased 43 per cent.

Cattle receipts at the stockyards Wednesday are scheduled to break the world's record. The highest mark ever attained by any market was on April 25, 1892, when 32,677 head were received at the Union Stock Yards. The arrivals Wednesday were about 34,000.

These receipts, while containing thousands of cattle from the drought stricken sections, also included an enormous number of choice fat cattle, sent in from all feeding sections of the country. The explanation offered for this by the well informed men in the trade is that farmers and feeders all over the country, fearing a general failure of the corn crop, are rushing their cattle to the market to save the old corn still on hand, thinking thereby to make greater profits than by holding their good cattle and feeding longer.

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Maltory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The continued reports of drought throughout the Southwest and portions of the corn belt created such a sense of fear among certain portions of the people that the receipts of both cattle and hogs at most of the markets have been abnormally large. The increase in the receipts, however, is common, unmatured stock, and so far as hogs are concerned, the quality is about the poorest of the season. The range in prices has widened as usual under such circumstances—strictly choice hogs have held strong throughout while pigs and common hogs have declined considerably until there is at the present time a range of from 25 to 75c a hundred; good to choice fat hogs are selling in the Chicago market from 6.00 to 6.15, and in the western markets within 10 to 20c. of these prices; the mixed hogs, however, are selling from 5.70 to 5.90 in the Chicago market. The provision market continues strong even in the face of liberal receipts as the demand seems to be good and with the exception that the shortage in corn and the high price prevailing will cause lighter receipts next winter and spring. We still believe that the damage to the corn crop has been exaggerated considerably, especially in the principal part of the so-called corn belt. With present and prospective high prices for hogs and with the farmers generally in easy circumstances, we do not believe many hogs will be sacrificed, especially at low prices. Present prices are certainly good, and all who have hogs that are ready for market are certainly justified in shipping them. We think the demand for provisions will rule strong and that the prospect favors higher market in the near future, especially if we have good rains, when the receipts of hogs will be lighter.

CATTLE. The cattle market is not in very good condition—strictly choice cattle are in good demand and prices well maintained, but the bulk of the receipts are stock cattle, butcher stock or common to fair half fat steers, which are selling at a large discount, and at about the lowest prices of the season. Just how far this liquidation will go it is hard to state, but with good general rains we look for lighter receipts and another reaction in the near future.

SHEEP. The receipts of sheep and lambs were moderate this week; prices advanced from 15 to 25c. on nearly all grades, with the best lambs selling 50c higher than low time last week. There

were quite a good many choice western lambs sold this week around 5.50; sheep and yearlings from 3.75 to 4.10 in the Chicago market. We look for larger receipts of range stuff in the near future, and would not be surprised to see some reaction in prices.

MARKET REVIEW

Provisions are, in view of the weakness of grain, unexpectedly steady. The feature of the trade is covering of near by futures by the packers and more or less selling of January. Shipments of product exceeded last year, 4,208,000 lbs. meat, against 3,533,000 lbs and 2,471,000 lbs. lard against 1,061,000 lbs. Liverpool 6d. higher on hams and 3d. higher on lard.

COOPERAGE

Steady at 82½@87½c. for pork barrels and \$1.02½@1.05 for lard tierces.

Railroad Notes

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad directors declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the common and the preferred shares Tuesday.

The Lake Shore Road has appointed a detective on each two cars on its trains between Cleveland and Buffalo to catch ticket brokers who have been "buying up the train" on the tickets originally sold at 1 cent a mile.

Provision Letter

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lauerus & Co.)

Chicago, July 24.

Gentlemen: There has been a good domestic trade in S. P. Meats. The foreign demand is also improved. Packers are pretty well sold up to cure on Hams and Picnics, so offerings are light for prompt shipment and prices firm. Green Hams are easier on account of Western offerings. The receipts of hogs having been quite liberal at Western points has led the packers to dispose of some of their hams green.

We quote today's market as follows:

	Av.	Nominally.
Green Hams	10 to 12	10½
Green Hams	12 to 14	10½
Green Hams	14 to 16	9½
Green Hams	18 to 20	9½
Green Clear Bellies	8 to 10	11
Green Clear Bellies	9 to 11	10½
Green Clear Bellies	10 to 12	9½
Green Picnics	5 to 6	7½
Green Picnics	6 to 8	7½
Green Picnics	8 to 10	7½
Green N. Y. Sh'lders	10 to 12	7½
Green N. Y. Sh'lders	12 to 14	7½
Green Skinned Hams	18 to 20	11

ESTABLISHED 1866

INCORPORATED 1892

Market Reports Furnished

Telephone "Yards" 995

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

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All kinds of live stock bought and sold on commission

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The property of the Mound City Packing & Cold Storage Co., at St. Louis, Mo. Fully equipped with all necessary appliances and machinery ready for business.

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LORENZO E. ANDERSON,

Care of Mercantile Trust Company,

St. Louis, Mo.

Fertilizer Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
L. A. Howard & Co.)

Chicago, July 24, 1901.—There is practically no change in the fertilizer market in this city since our last advices, trade being very light.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs. average, ton.....	\$200.00
Horns, No. 2, 40 lbs. average, ton.....	185.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. average, ton.....	90.00
Hooft, per ton, black.....	24.50
Hooft, per ton, striped.....	26.00
Hooft, per ton, white.....	40.00
Round shin bones, 34 to 40 lbs. average, ton.....	40.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. average, ton.....	65.50
Flat shin bones, per ton, 40 lbs. average.....	42.00

CARING FOR SOUTHERN HIDES

If you are a hide dealer in the South and a large number of the hides that you are receiving are improperly salted and "hair slipped," use good, strong borax water with which to sprinkle the damaged parts. To make borax water use, say, one-half pound to every two gallons of water. This should be pulverized borax, and the water should be boiling hot when the borax is added. It should then be allowed to cool before being applied to the hides. A good plan would be to have the barrel in the hide cellar filled with good, strong borax water, and then have a sprinkling can handy so that when you get a lot of hides that you think should be treated, you can apply some without any loss of time. Another thing which must not be overlooked in salting hides is to split the ears and all thick portions around the head, so that the salt and borax water can have effect. Then, again, there are a great many Southern butchers who leave large quantities of beef upon certain portions of the hide. As this is absolutely worthless, from the tanners' standpoint, and very often causes the hide to damage more or less, it should be removed by the hide dealer before he puts the hide upon the scales.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

FAMILY TICKETS

A few days ago, a party whose name is not given bought one of the family tickets issued by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and loaned it to another, person not entitled to use it. When presented on the train, the conductor took it up, and we are informed that the company refuses to redeem it. The conditions under which family tickets are issued are very broad, and in practice they have been loaned and passed from hand to hand in such a way that no doubt many people have thought that anyone who could find a friend owning such a ticket might borrow it and ride on it, but if the above action is to be made a rule by the company, it would be wise for the holders of such tickets to be careful.—From the Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

ONLY \$3.00 FOR 52 WEEKLY ISSUES

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO
Chicago Provision Market and Range
of Prices

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	14.30	14.35	14.22½	14.05½
September.....	14.40	14.45	14.32½	14.15½
January.....	14.55	14.75	14.55	14.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.60	8.65	8.60	8.60
September.....	8.67½	8.70	8.65	8.65
October.....	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65
January.....	8.42½	8.47½	8.42½	8.42½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	7.90	7.90	7.87½	7.90
September.....	7.92½	7.92½	7.90	7.90
January.....	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.62½

MONDAY, JULY 22.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	14.37½	14.37½	14.37½	14.37½
September.....	14.47½	14.47½	14.47½	14.47½
January.....	14.85	15.15	14.82½	14.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.60	8.65	8.60	8.65
September.....	8.62½	8.75	8.62½	8.70
October.....	8.65	8.77½	8.65	8.72½
January.....	8.47½	8.72½	8.47½	8.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	7.90	7.90	7.82½	7.92½
September.....	7.85	8.07½	7.85	8.00
October.....	7.90	8.07½	7.90	8.02½
January.....	7.67½	7.92½	7.67½	7.85

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July.....	14.40	14.60	14.40	14.47½
September.....	14.45	14.50	14.35	14.42½
January.....	14.95	15.07½	14.90	14.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.65
September.....	8.65	8.75	8.65	8.72½
October.....	8.72½	8.77½	8.72½	8.72½
January.....	8.62½	8.70	8.60	8.62½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	7.90	7.90	7.82½	7.82½
September.....	7.95	8.02½	7.95	7.97½
October.....	7.97½	8.07½	7.97½	8.00
January.....	7.85	7.90	7.77½	7.77½

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	14.42½	14.52½	14.42½	14.52½
October.....	14.47½	14.47½	14.40	14.45
January.....	14.90	14.97½	14.90	14.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.75
October.....	8.75	8.77½	8.72½	8.77½
January.....	8.60	8.65	8.60	8.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	7.97½	8.02½	7.97½	8.02½
October.....	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.05
January.....	7.80	7.82½	7.80	7.80

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	14.45	14.50	14.45	14.50
October.....	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.72½	8.72½	8.70	8.70
October.....	8.75	8.77½	8.75	8.75
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	7.97½	8.00	7.97½	8.00
October.....	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.02½

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	14.47½	14.47½	14.32½	14.32½
October.....	14.47½	14.47½	14.30	14.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65
October.....	8.72½	8.72½	8.67½	8.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	7.97½	8.00	7.97½	7.97½
October.....	8.00	8.02½	7.97½	7.97½

LONELINESS AND INDIGESTION

The London Lancet points out as one of the evils of celibacy that it is not good for man or woman to eat alone. It adds that there is many a clerk in London, many a young barrister, rising, perhaps, but not yet far enough risen, many a business man or journalist who suffers through this cause from premature dyspepsia. The average man puts his novel or his paper before him; he becomes engrossed in what he is reading, till suddenly, finding his chop cold, he demolishes it in a few mouthfuls; or else he finds that he is hungry, and, paying no attention to the book, which he flings aside, he rushes through his food as fast as possible, to plunge into his armchair and literature afterwards. In either case the lonely man must digest at a disadvantage.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.35
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.45
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	18.75

BEST TABLE SOUPS

Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	Per doz. \$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	Superior. \$3.00
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	\$10.00
Plate beef.....	9.50
Extra mess beef.....	2.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef hams.....	19.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	13½
Insides.....	14½
Outsides.....	15
Knuckles.....	15
Reg. cuds.....	11½

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 12½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 13
Shoulders.....	a 9½
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 9½
Breakfast bacon.....	a 15

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	7 a 7½
Hocks.....	4 a 4½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 3
Pork Tenderloins.....	12½ a 13
Pork loins.....	9 a 9½
Spare ribs.....	4 a 4½
Trimnings.....	4½ a 4½
Boston butts.....	6½ a 7½
Cheek meat.....	4 a 4½
Leaf lard.....	8½ a 8½
Skinned shoulders.....	7 a 7½

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Good.....	11
Special.....	11
Extra.....	12
Fancy creamery.....	13
Extra fancy creamery.....	14
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ½c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½ a 5
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 8
Sugar—	
Fine open kettle.....	4 a 4½
White clarified.....	4 a 4½
Plantation granulated.....	5½ a 5½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	4.50
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	4.00
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.20

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 9
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 45
Beef bungs, each.....	a 10
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 38
Hog bungs.....	a 8½
Leaf lard, medium, each.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 14
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 55

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y. in tanks.....	30½ a 37
P. S. Y. in barrels.....	42 a 45
*Butter oil in barrels.....	a 45
Crude in tanks.....	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 22.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,880	1,840	58,891	5,887	234
Sixtieth-st.....	2,283	137	6,911	3,150	13,065
Fortieth St.....	2,990	60	.....	428	.....
West Shore Railroad.....	2,741	.....	.....	2,982	.....
Lehigh Valley.....	313	.....	.....	1,389	.....
B. & O. Railroad.....	.....	64	37	.....	.....
Scattering.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,015	197	8,821	63,905	22,168
Totals last week.....	13,162	308	7,523	44,856	19,645

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JULY 22.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Nelson Morris, Es. Covic.....	.....	.....	4,880
Nelson Morris, Es. Majestic.....	.....	.....	2,000
Nelson Morris, Es. Georgian.....	328	.....	.....
Nelson Morris, Es. Umbria.....	.....	.....	2,000
Swift & Co., Es. Georgian.....	72	.....	2,948
Swift & Co., Es. Manitou.....	.....	.....	1,875
J. Shambert & Son, Es. Covic.....	405	.....	.....
J. Shambert & Son, Es. Manitou.....	180	.....	.....
Schwarzchild & S., Es. Covic.....	405	.....	.....
Schwarzchild & S., Es. Manitou.....	180	.....	2,500
Schwarzchild & S., Es. St. Louis.....	.....	.....	1,508
E. A. Blockshire, Es. Iktal.....	707	.....	.....
W. A. Sherman, Es. Martello.....	300	.....	.....
W. W. Bauer Co., Es. Georgian.....	300	.....	.....
G. H. Hammond Co., Es. Georgian.....	.....	.....	2,432
Brown, Snell & Co., Es. Kansas City.....	150	.....	.....
L. S. Dillenback, Es. Pretoria.....	.....	10	.....
Total exports.....	2,827	10	20,643
Total exports last week.....	2,587	1,084	23,857

Boston exports this week.....	2,602	2,427	17,500
Baltimore exports this week.....	950	480	.....
Philadelphia exports this week.....	620	.....	1,000
Portland exports this week.....	328	.....	.....
Newport News exports this week.....	351	.....	.....
Montreal exports this week.....	2,011	1,201	.....
To London.....	2,420	700	7,575
To Liverpool.....	4,747	2,967	30,000
To Glasgow.....	1,354	701	.....
To Hull.....	300	.....	.....
To Bristol.....	800	150	.....
To Newcastle.....	150	.....	.....
To Southampton.....	.....	.....	1,508
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	.....	10	.....
Totals to all ports.....	9,699	4,678	30,143
Totals to all ports last week.....	9,869	5,772	36,519

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.50 @ \$5.90
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.85 @ 5.45
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.15 @ 4.80
Oxen and stags.....	2.25 @ 4.90
Bulls and dry cows.....	3.00 @ 4.30
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.35 @ 5.65

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb 7.00 @
Live veal calves, prime, lb.....	6.75 @
Calves, mixed.....	4.50 @ 5.50

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.40 @ 6.50
Hogs, medium.....	6.40 @ 6.50
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.40 @ 6.50
Pigs.....	6.50 @ 6.60
Roughs.....	5.40 @ 5.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, best.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Spring lambs, medium.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Spring lambs, culls.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Export sheep.....	4.50 @
Bucks.....	2.50 @ 3.00

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, Western per lb.....	12 @ 13
Spring Chickens, Southern and So.-Western.....	@ 12
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 9 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 8 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	50 @ 75
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, Southern and South-west'n pair.....	80 @ 90
Pigeons, per pair.....	15 @ 20

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Common to fair, native.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair, Texan.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 @ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Veals, good to choice.....	9 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Calves, dressed, common to medium.....	6 @ 7

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring lambs, choice.....	10 @ 10
Spring lambs, fair to good.....	8 @ 9
Spring lambs, poor.....	5 @ 7
Sheep, good.....	7 @ 8
Sheep, medium.....	5 @ 7

DRESSED POULTRY

Sp. chicks, Phila., 4 lbs. and over to pair, per lb.....	19 @ 20
Spring chicks, Phila., mixed sizes.....	16 @ 18
Spring chicks, Penn., fair to good.....	15 @ 17
Spring chicks, Western, dry-picked, large.....	14 @ 16
Spring chicks, Western, scalded, large.....	13 @ 15
Sp. chicks, small, dry picked, or scalded.....	10 @ 12
Fowls, w'n, dry picked, fancy, small.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Fowls, w'n, scalded, fancy, small.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Fowls, Western, heavy, dry picked, small.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Fowls, south-western, dry picked, small.....	9 @ 10
Old cocks, per lb.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Ducks, spring, L. I. & other near-by.....	7 @ 12 1/2
Ducks, spring, Western per lb.....	7 @ 9
Geese, spring, Eastern, white, per lb.....	10 @ 18
Geese, spring, Eastern, dark.....	14 @ 15
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @ 1.87
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	1.25 @ 1.50

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Turks., mixed, young hens and toms, No. 1.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Turkeys, young toms, No. 1.....	@ 10 1/2
Broilers, dry-picked, fancy.....	18 @ 20
Broilers, scalded, fancy.....	14 @ 14
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated.....	12 @ 13
Chickens, average, No. 1.....	9 @ 10
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1.....	9 @ 10
Fowls, plain.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Ducks, fancy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Geese, fancy.....	9 1/2 @ 10

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 1/2 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light.....	9 @ 9 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/2 @ 13
Dried beef sets.....	16 @ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Picked bellies, light.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11 @ 11 1/2

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak.....	6 @ 7
Cod, heads on, market.....	2 @ 3 1/2
Halibut, white.....	15 @ 16
Halibut, gray.....	10 @ 12
Bluefish, live.....	5 @ 6
Eels, skin on.....	4 @ 5
Eels, skinned.....	4 @ 5
Lobsters, large.....	18 @ 20
Lobsters, medium.....	12 @ 13
Mackerel, Spanish, small.....	15 @ 16
Haddock.....	@ 4
Flounders.....	4 @ 5
Striped bass, large.....	25 @ 30
Striped bass, medium.....	0 @ 15
Pan bass.....	10 @ 10
Porgies.....	@ 4
Native sea bass.....	4 @ 6
Flukes.....	4 @ 5
Soft crabs, large.....	@ 1.00
Butterfish.....	6 @ 8
Boneto.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Live salmon, eastern.....	30 @ 32
Weakfish.....	3 @ 4

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.....	@ 20 1/2
Creamery, firsts.....	19 @ 20
Creamery, seconds.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Creamery, thirds.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fancy.....	18 1/2 @ 19
State dairy, tubs, firsts.....	17 1/2 @ 18
State dairy, tubs, seconds.....	16 @ 17
State dairy, tubs, thirds.....	14 @ 15
Western imitation cream, fancy.....	16 @ 17
Western imitation cream, firsts.....	15 @ 15 1/2
Western imitation cream, low grades.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western factory, fancy.....	@ 15
Western factory, firsts.....	@ 14 1/2
Western factory, second.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western factory lower grades.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Renovated butter, common to choice.....	13 1/2 @ 16
Packing stock.....	13 @ 14

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. New York.....	.....
U. S. STAR, 30 lbs and over, in tubs 10c.....	.....
BUTTERNUT, 30 lbs. and over, in tubs 10c.....	.....
All packages less than 30 lbs., 1-2c. per lb. additional.....	.....

CHEESE

State, f. c., small, white, prime.....	@ 9 1/4
State, f. c., small, colored, prime.....	@ 9 1/4
State, f. c., small, fair to prime.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
State, f. c., small, common to fair.....	7 @ 8
State, f. c., large, colored, prime.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
State, f. c., large, colored, good to choice.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
State, f. c., large, white, fancy.....	8 1/4 @ 9
State, full 1 am, common to fair.....	7 @ 8 1/2
State, light skims, small choice.....	8 @ 8 1/2
State, light skims, large, choice.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
State, part skims, prime.....	6 @ 6 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
State, part skims, common.....	3 @ 4
Full skims.....	2 @ 2 1/4

EGGS

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

State and Penna fresh gathered average best.....	@ 17
Western, northern sections, choice.....	@ 17
Western, northern sections, average, prime.....	16 @ 16 1/4

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penna., fancy.....	@ 17
State and Penna. average, prime.....	15 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Western, refrigerator, choice to fancy.....	15 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Western, refrigerator, fair to good.....	14 @ 15
Western, fresh gathered, northern sections, candled selections, fancy.....	15 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Western, northern sections, candled selections, average, prime.....	14 @ 15
W'n, nthly sections, reg. pack's, best.....	14 @ 15
W'n, nthly sections, reg. pack's, fair to good.....	9 @ 12
Western, southern sections, selected.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Western, southern sections regular packings.....	8 @ 11
Western poor to fair, per case.....	\$1.50 @ \$2.10
Western, candled dirties.....	9 @ 10
Western, uncandled dirties, fair to good.....	7 @ 9
Western, fresh gathered, checks.....	5 @ 6
Western, dirties or checks, poor, per case.....	1.00 @ 1.25

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUP.

PLIES

74% Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 60%.....	.....
70% Caustic Soda, 2 1/2 for 60%.....	.....
60% Caustic Soda, 2 1/2 per 100 lbs.....	.....
98% Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. lb.....	.....
58% Pure Alkali, 90 cts. to \$1.00 for 45%.....	.....
48% Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.....	.....
48% Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.50 per 100 lb.....	.....
Borax, 8c per lb.....	.....
Talc, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cts. lb.....	.....
Palm Oil, 5 1/2 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.....	.....
Yellow Olive Oil, 6 1/2 cts. gallon.....	.....
Green Olive Oil, 6 1/2 cts. gallon.....	.....
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/2 cts. lb.....	.....
Cochin Cocanaut Oil, 6 1/2 to 7c per lb.....	.....
Ceylon Cocanaut Oil, 5 1/2 to 6c per lb.....	.....
Cottonseed Oil, 38 to 40c per gallon.....	.....
Rosin: M. \$2.75; N. \$3.15; W. G. \$3.30 W. W. \$3.50 per 280 lbs.....	.....

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	50c to 60c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	15c to 15c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails.....	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	12c to 14c a lb
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 25c a lb
Lambs' fries.....	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns.....	35.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$2.50 @ 2.60

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.60
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.40
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb. .13
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.40
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.....	piece 1.20
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 2.30
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece 1.90
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.80
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece 1.60
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.35
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.25
Branded kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded skins.....	piece .50

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.75
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Rib sheep.....	\$3.50 @ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen.....	4.50 @ 4.80
X lambs, per dozen.....	3.50 @ 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs.....	80 @ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle, medium.....	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	34
Sheep, imp., Russian Kings.....	12 @ 30
Hog, American, in tax or bbls., per lb.....	28
Hog, American, 1/2 bbls., per lb.....	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.....	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	11
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2 @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	12
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	48
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	50
Beef, middles, per lb.....	8 @ 10
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 @ 4 1/4

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18 1/4	19 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	18
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	5	7
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	21
1 extra.....	17
1X moulding.....	16
1X.....	15
1 1/2.....	14 1/4
1 1/4.....	14
1 1/2.....	13
1 1/4.....	12
1 1/2.....	11
1 1/4.....	10
1 1/2.....	9
1 1/4.....	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.00	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.82 1/4	a 1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13		
per cent. ammonia.....	2.25	a 2.35
Dried blood, West., high grade,		
fine ground.....	2.30	a 2.35
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.		
Chicago.....	10.00	a 10.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b.		
Chicago.....	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b.		
Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b.		
Chicago.....	13.50	a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New		
York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. am-		
monia, per ton.....	24.00	a 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 8 p. c. ammonia,		
per ton.....	13.00	a 13.50
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York.		
Sulphate ammonia gas, for		
shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.70	a 2.75
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100		
lbs., spot.....		a 2.75
Sulphate ammonia bone, per		
100 lbs.....	2.65	a 2.70
South Carolina phosphate rock,		
ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b.		
Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock,		
undried, f. o. b., Ashley River,		
per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.95	a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	a 10.05
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future		
shipment.....	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-		
store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49		
per cent. less than 2 1/4		
per cent. chloride), to arrive, per		
lb. (basis 45 per cent.).....	1.08	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis		
90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/4	a 2.10 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 a 30 per cent. per		
unit, S. P.....	20	a 40

LARDS

Pure r'd for Europe.....	9.05
Pure r'd lard for So. Amer.....	9.60
Pure r'd for Brazil, kegs.....	10.70
Compounds, domestic.....	7.00@7.12 1/2
Prime City.....	8.35@8.50

HOG MARKET IN LEADING CITIES.

CHICAGO.—Weak; 5.55@6.15.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; 5.75@6.17 1/2.

OMAHA.—Steady; 5.50@5.85.

CLEVELAND.—Steady; 6.10@6.15.

EAST BUFFALO.—Steady; 6.15@6.20.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow; 5.80@6.10.

CINCINNATI.—Steady; 4.00@6.10.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Canned meats.....	6/3	15/	16
Oil cake.....	5/6	7/	14
Bacon.....	6/3	15/	16
Lard, tierces.....	6/3	15/	16
Cheese.....	15/	30/	2 M
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	6/3	15/	16
Beef, per tierce.....	1/3	3/	16
Pork, per bbl.....	1/	2/	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, July, 2/ @ 2 1/4. Cork for orders, July, 2/4 1/2 @ 2 6.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market the past week has been active, with good demand from Eastern buyers. Producers are firm, but prices at the close show no increase over those quoted in our letter of July 18th.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

In sympathy with the grain markets, which have made sensational advances, on account of the enormous damage done to the corn crop, the provision markets have advanced and oleo oil reaches now the highest figure which has been seen at any time this year, and it is now as high as it was at the opening of the previous year, which is the highest price on record for the last two years.

The shortage of the corn crop will cause light arrivals of hogs and cattle during the Winter, and the prices during the coming Winter for all provisions are, hence, likely to rule high.

The cotton crop will not mature until August, and it is too early to say definitely at this time what price for new crop cottonseed oil will be.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, July 26.—Closing—Beef—Extra Prime mess Western, firm, 67s. 6d. Lard—tra India mess, firm, 68s. 3d. Pork—American refined in pails, firm, 43s. 9d.; prime Western in tierces, steady, 43s. 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., strong, 54s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., firm, 45s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., firm, 48s.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., steady, 46s. 3d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 45s. 9d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., firm, 44s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 51s. 9d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., firm, 39s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 46s.; do., colored, firm, 47s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 25s. 6d.; Australian in London, firm, 27s. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, spot steady, 23s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady, 27s. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 3d. Hops at London (Pacific Coast)—Steady, £4 5s. @ £4 15s. Linseed oil—Steady, 34s. Butter—United States finest, firm, 92s.; do., good, firm, 77s. Petroleum—Steady, 6 1/4 d.

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